The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

THE LOUISIANA DEBATE.

CONCLUSION OF MR. CARPENTER'S SPEECH AND BEGINNING OF MR. MORTON'S REPLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator Carpenter to-day concluded his speech upon affairs in Louisiana. He occupied the floor of the Senate about two hours and a half. The greater portion of his speech was a continuation of the examination of the evidence relating to the political affairs of that State which he began yesterday. The purpose of this review of the testimony was to show that Kellogg never was elected Governor, and that his associates in office, all of whom together are called the Kellogg Government, are none of them in office in consequence of the expressed will of the people of Louisiana. Mr. Carpenter himself avowed that such had been the purpose of his speech. He devoted himself for a brief time to a consideration of the status of the McEnery Government, and came to the conclusion, if the original returns of the election had been canvassed by a legal returning board, that the result would have shown McEnery to have been elected Governor by a majority of 9,000 of the votes actually cast. If there had been no controversy as to the board to canvass the returns, McEnery would have been declared Governor, and would have been in the office to-day. Mr. Carpenter put the case even stronger than this, and stated that, if there had been no Federal interference and no Federal support of the Kellogg Government, McEnery would now be Governor. The machinery of the election, however, was in the hands of Warmoth, who acted with the McEnery people. Warmoth set up the election. He arranged the polling places in such manner that in the strong Republican parishes voters were obliged to travel twenty to thirty miles to vote, and in the Democratic parishes he made the voting places as convenient as possible. By this and various other means it was brought about that the majority of the votes actually cast did not represent the will or intention of the people. The speech concluded with a rapid review of the legal principles involved, and the right of Congress to order a new election. The authority for this action Mr. Carpenter found in that section of the Constitution which declares it to be the duty of the Federal Government to guarantee to every State a republican government. Arguing that no republican government exists in Louisiana, he found the most ample power resting with Congress to use whatever means seemed to it necessary and expedient to perform the duty vested with the General Government by the Federal Constitution.

Senator Morton followed Mr. Carpenter's speech closely, and often interrupted to ask questions or to correct or break the force of the statement of the evidence or arguments. Mr. Morton obtained the floor when Mr. Carpenter had finished, and spoke for half an hour in reply, and has the floor to continue on Monday, should he conclude to speak further on the subject. Mr. Morton was very earnest and somewhat excited in his remarks. He characterized Mr. Carpenter's speech as a tissue of contradictions from beginning to end, and as making a true representation of nothing whatever. The men who were moving for a new election, he said, were the assassins of 1866 and 1873. The new election would be in the interest of Gov. Warmoth, who has been on the floor of the Senate engineering the movement. It would turn the colored people of the State over to their deadly and mortal enemies. The Kellogg Government was in sympathy with the Republican majority of the State, and its overthrow was not desired by that majority, nor by the best part of the Democrats, nor the business men of Louisiana, who wish for peace.

It is undoubtedly true that Warmoth is preparing to take advantage of the new election, should one be ordered, and that he and his henchmen are pushing on the movement. This is well understood and admitted. If assurance could be given to Congress that any improvement in the character of the Government in Louisiana would arise from a new election, one of the chief obstacles which its advocates encounter would be removed. Many of those who admit the soundness of the argument presented by Mr. Carpenter, and who have no love for the Kellogg Government, fear greater evils from the supremacy of Warmoth than now exist under Kellogg. When Mr. Morton yields the floor there will be an effort made to postpone the Louisiana case again for the consideration of other subjects pressing the Senate for attention.

REPORT ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It has not been the custom of the Civil Service Commission to present their annual report to the President before March of each year. This year they expect to have it ready by Feb. 15, and they have requested the Civil Service Committee of the House to defer action upon the general question of civil service until this report can be presented. It will not be possible to have the report ready before Feb. 15, since the records of the last examinations have not yet been received. The House Committee seem unwilling, however, to defer action until that date, and have asked that the commission state their views, if at all, next week. There is a manifest majority of the committee against the existing system. The subcommittee of this committee have commenced investigation in the departments.

WAR CLAIMS FOR QUARTERMASTERS' AND COMMISSARY STORES.

The Southern Claims Commission are opposed to the provision of the Army Appropriation bill, which would transfer to their jurisdiction the war claims now pending before the Quartermaster and the Commissary General. The ground of the opposition is, that the proposed transfer is impracticable and inexpedient.

THE DEBATE ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Senate discussion of the finance resolution is postponed, perhaps indefinitely, without any vote having been reached on the subject. This is not an unusual end to come to in a long discussion in that body. The resolution served as a text for the speeches on finance and allowed the widest range of views to be expressed. A vote upon the resolution itself, if taken, would have but little meaning. The expression of views is what the Committee on Finance desired, and it will now be guided in some degree in its consideration of financial schemes by the general spirit which has been manifested during the debate. A few more speeches on the subject will possibly be made some time next week.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Senator Edmunds gave notice to-day that when Mr. Morton concluded his speech on Louisiana affairs, he would endeavor to have the Senate take up and act upon the bill amending the Bankruptcy laws.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The memorial of Gov. Shepherd, presented in the Senate to-day, of which a synopsis was printed in THE TIMES this morning, is variously commented upon. Those who are seeking a new investigation, of course, denounce it, and treat it as an attempt to prevent an investigation, which its language gives them an opportunity to do. It is rather meant, however, to be a reply of the District Government to the charges which have been published broadcast against it, and considering the animosity with which Gov. Shepherd and his associates have been pursued, it is not strange that the paper is offensive, as well as defensive, against the petitioners for an investigation. The Senate will probably give some attention to the petitions during next week. The presentation of the petition to-day gave Senator Conkling an opportunity to reply to the untrue and unfair statement that himself and Senator Sherman had rushed to the defense of the District ring, when Mr. Thurman presented the first memorial calling for an investigation, and had prevented the Senate from entertaining it by a parliamentary quibble. The memorial presented to the Senate asking an investigation was received and read. The objections of Mr. Sherman and Mr. Conkling were against printing it till evidence was presented sustaining the charges made by the petitioners. Usually petitions are received and laid on the table, or referred to committees without reading.

THE HOWARD DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The Army Appropriation bill was to-day displaced in the House by the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the resolution providing for the appointment by the President of a military court of inquiry into the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard. The debate turned upon the amendment offered by Mr. Frye, of Maine, which provides that Gen. Howard shall have the right of challenge as in the case of courts-martial. It is strange that in the House, where there are at least fourteen members who have been Generals of the army, on the Union or the Confederate side, and among them several West Pointers, that such a debate should arise, or such a resolution be offered. The authority is very explicit, that the accused in the case of a military Court of Inquiry has the same right of challenge for cause as exists in military courts-martial. The only military man in the House who seemed confident of this fact was Mr. Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia. The debate furnished some very significant incidents. Mr. Frye, of Maine, did a gracious thing by his old classmate, and declared that he could never believe, until shown by evidence, that there was a spot or stain upon the character of Gen. O. O. Howard; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, in an impassioned speech of five minutes, gave Fernando Wood, for his sneer at Christian statesmen, a severe reprimand in the name of a Christian nation. He showed that the statute of limitations had run upon the case of Gen. Howard, but that Howard, notwithstanding, courted the fullest investigation. The Court of Inquiry, so far as the honor and reputation of Gen. Howard is concerned, is practically a court of final judgment, and since there were questions of politics and prejudices of race likely to come before it, Gen. Woodford insisted that Howard should have all proper safeguards of the law. The members of the Military Committee, many of whom spoke, expressed themselves in the main in a kindly manner toward Gen. Howard. Mr. Donnan protested that the Secretary of War should not be placed in the light of the prosecutor. He had simply performed an act of official duty in presenting his information to the House. Mr. George F. Hoar, however, initiated the sensation of the day by relating his experience as a member of the committee in the Thirty-ninth Congress that had made the investigation of Gen. Howard. He charged that Fernando Wood had been the accuser in that case; that for sixty long days, during some of which the committee sat until midnight, Fernando Wood, assisted by able counsel, had had the amplest opportunity to make good his charges; while that same committee, owing to the rapid approach of the close of the session, had granted to Gen. Howard for his defense but three short days. Thr fullest opportunities had been afforded Fernando Wood to then make good his accusation, but he miserably failed. Mr. Hoar staked whatever reputation he had as a lawyer, or for integrity and fairness as a man, that that investigation had been conducted with impartial justice, and he reached the crisis of his scornful denunciation of Fernando Wood, the accuser, when he turned upon him, and, evidently referring to a very painful passage in Mr. Wood's history, said, "and Gen. Howard never plead the statute of limitations to anything in his life." Fernando Wood, smarting at the poisoned allusion, sprang to his feet, renewed his charge that the report of that committee was a "white-washing affair," and pronounced Mr. Hoar to have been "the small legal trickster" who was the constant advisor and counsel of Howard at that time. He was peremptorily called to order, and was refused permission to proceed. The House adopted the resolution as amended. The resolution was intended in no sense to reflect upon the impartiality of the President, although it was strange to hear the Confederate Gen. Pierce M. B. Young insist that the dignity of the Chief Executive of this nation should be preserved. In the Senate a similar resolution was presented by Mr. Morrill, which would have passed this morning but for the objection of Senator West. The resolution of the House will probably be concurred in immediately.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

A NEW GRANGE ORGANIZED IN BOSTON—THE ORDER OF "SOVEREIGNS OF HUSBANDRY."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—A new grange of the Patrons of Husbandry has been formed in this city in opposition to that of the merchants and business men, known as the State Street Grange, and about which there has been so much controversy. The new grange is composed of agricultural producers of Boston and vicinity, and, as organized to-day, includes but thirteen men. These, however, are men of position and strength, each one of whom takes the oath that he is a representative agricultural producer. Mr. Noyes, the proprietor of the Massachusetts *Plowman*, is the Secretary, and the prime mover in the undertaking. At the meeting to-day the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we stand by and protect, by individual and organized effort, the agricultural producing industry of New-England and the country, and that we recognize the necessity of organized effort to secure to the agricultural producer a full equivalent for his productions.

Resolved, That while we make no warfare upon any class of men, we deny to the middle-men the right to take the lion's share of profit, and that it shall be our determined effort to bring the consumer and producer in the nearest proximity, and thus secure to each an advantage which is now lost to both.

Two other resolutions were adopted, declaring that the granges will prosecute this work with unwearied diligence, and expressing belief that the meeting of the National Grange in St. Louis, the first week in February, will pronounce a policy not only in harmony with the interests of the American farmer, but which will commend itself to the great American public as wise, efficient, and just.

Deputy Abbott, having got the work of establishing granges in New-England well under way, is turning his energies to the formation of lodges of the Sovereigns of Husbandry, composed of mechanics and working people, to further the ends of the granges. There are now in New-England nearly 100 subordinate granges of the Patrons of Husbandry.

NOTORIOUS ROBBERS.

A SKETCH OF THEIR DEPREDATIONS—CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF ONE OF THE GANG.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The proceedings in the criminal court in this city, which have just resulted in the conviction of Mike Jones, alias M. H. McHenry, and sentence to the Penitentiary for ten years, have developed one of the most extensive and stupendous schemes of robbery ever discovered in the United States. The band, of which Jones was only an ordinary member, have directed their attention chiefly to railroad lines, particularly to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and to the large dry goods houses of this city, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Business men have taken great interest in this case, and are encouraged, by this prompt verdict, to hope now that the leaders may also be convicted, though they are backed by money and legal talent. Jones, although but twenty years old, has already served one term at Joliet. There are more indictments against him in connection with the same nefarious business. His arrest, trial, and conviction are regarded as important achievements every way, and great credit is due to Mr. W. W. Chandler, agent of the Star Union Line in this city, who, in the face of numerous threats of the destruction of freight trains and of personal violence, has continued his efforts with a zeal, energy, skill, and determination worthy of all the praise which all good citizens accord him. James R. Barron, alias Adam Brown, alias William Davidson, and at least a dozen other aliases, is now in the Chicago Jail, having been arrested at Buffalo some four weeks since by Detective T. P. Tyrel, of this city, who had been looking for him diligently for the last eight months through various sections of the country, and at least half of that time Barron was living in this city acting as the head-centre of the most desperate band of burglars and robbers that has ever been organized on this continent. Mike Jones belonged to this gang, and was the first of their number to be arrested. Six other members of the gang have scattered in various directions. The Star Union Line has suffered to the extent of nearly $40,000 by depredations to incoming freight trains during a period of four months last Summer, and the goods thus stolen in transit were secreted temporarily at a point in Indiana not thirty miles from Chicago, were repacked on the premises of James Emen, a farmer, also a member of the gang, who is under arrest. From thence the goods were taken to various points on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Road, and shipped to sundry auction houses at Cincinnati, St. Louis, and elsewhere. The houses of Rademachhr & Co., of Cincinnati, and D. Heaton & Co., of the same place, claiming to do a respectable business, sold on account of Adam Brown, during the Summer, some $20,000 worth of goods stolen from the Star Line, and probably as much more was derived from sundry burglaries of stores in Chicago and vicinity. The proceeds of the sales were paid over to Adam Brown, at Cincinnati, and D. S. Gould, at St. Louis. This Barron is a noted hotel robber, and his first trial on the nine indictments now confronting him will probably be the famous Tremont Hotel robbery of this city nearly a year ago. An adroit thief made a haul of nearly $20,000 worth of jewelry, the property of Mr. Mills, of New-York. That Barron was the man there is not the slightest doubt. He was arrested, escaped on straw bail, and after a temporary absence from the city came back, and rented a dwelling on Park avenue under the name of Burton. He also rented three barns within as many squares from his residence, under different names, and in these locked barns the gang overhauled their plunder and prepared it for shipment. He made this the headquarters until the day of Mike Jones' arrest, Sept. 18, when he suddenly disappeared, and was found in Buffalo by Officer Tyrel. As before stated, Barron, whose prison name at Kingston, Canada, during his three years' residence there, (1865 to 1868,) was Adam Brown. He is a Scotchman, about thirty-two years old, very intelligent, well educated, fine address, and has served as a clerk in the silk department of the three best dry goods houses in Chicago. He was also three months in Semple's store at Pittsburg, during which time the store was robbed, the safe blown open, and Brown was never suspected; yet his wife says he put up the job. Prosecuting Attorney Birch, assisted by S. K. Don, conducted the case of the People vs. Jones with such skill and ability as to fully establish the existence of the gang.

The mistress of Barron is a young woman, about eighteen years of age, formerly the wife of a citizen of Pittsburg, whose intemperate habits made her the easy victim to the wiles of a young man occupying the position, as Barron did, in a prominent dry-goods house in Pittsburg. She has placed the officers in possession of much valuable information touching the operations of the gang of robbers in large cities. The prosecution have secured a requisition from the Governor of Ohio to take Barron to Cincinnati if he gets off here.

THE PHILADELPHIA MAYORALTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The so-called Straight-out Democratic Mayoralty Convention has thus far proved a failure. This morning a party of some dozen persons called at the rooms of the Pennsylvania Central Democratic Association for the purpose of holding a meeting to nominate a straight-out candidate for Mayor, but were refused admittance on the ground that they did not represent the late Democratic Mayoralty Convention, and, further, that the rooms could not be placed at their disposal for the purpose intended. The so-called delegates urged their claim, but ultimately retired. They now say they will hold a meeting on Monday night next.

To-day Mr. Tatem, the Reform candidate, declined the nomination tendered him.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association met to-day, and passed resolutions setting forth the inexpediency of their taking action with regard to the general municipal ticket, and advising the friends of reform to use their exertions to procure the election of honest and capable men to office.

The committee also say in the resolutions that it is inexpedient to recommend either ticket now before the people.

MARINE DISASTERS ON THE COAST OF MAINE.

EASTPORT, Me., Jan. 30.—The three-masted schooner Levi Hart, of St. George, Me., from St. John, for Cardenas, went ashore at Bliss Island, on Sunday, in a snow-storm. She has just been towed in here by the steam-tug Wellman. The vessel was badly damaged; had cabin washed out, and stores, clothing, &c., lost. The Captain's wife, sister, and daughter were on board, and lost all their clothing. The brig Rover, from Portland, for St. John, is ashore at Grand Menan. She has 1,700 barrels of flour and other goods on board. The cargo is partly insured in Portland.

THE SPOTS ON THE SUN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 30.—The astronomical class of Vassar College discovered to-day a heavy grouping of spots on the sun, and made a photograph of the same.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 30.—The Democratic caucus to-night nominated Mr. J. B. Groome, of Cecil County, for Governor for the balance of the term of Gov. Whyte, who has resigned—his resignation to take effect on March 4, next.

A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER LOST.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—The steamer Camargo, from Houston, for Galveston, with 200 bales of cotton and hides, struck a snag and sank below Toband's Ferry. It is reported that no lives were lost.

ALBANY.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

MR. DALY'S BILL MODIFYING ITS DUTIES AND POWERS—A BARGAIN WITH THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—In the Lower House, today, the bill of Mr. Daly, in relation to the Department of Parks, came up on its third reading. The following is the text of the bill:

Section 1 of "An act in relation to the powers and duties of the Department of Public Parks of the City of New-York," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. The determination of the lines of curb and other surface constructions in all streets and avenues, within the distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries of any public park or place, which are now or hereafter may be under the control and management of the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, is hereby vested in the said Board of Commissioners, and the said Board of Commissioners shall also have power to plant trees and to construct, erect, and establish seats, drinking fountains, statues, and works of art, whenever they may deem it for the public interest so to do on the said parts of said public streets and avenues, and the said parts of said public streets and avenues shall, at all times after the same are opened, be subject to such rules and regulations in respect to the uses thereof, and erections and projections thereon, as the said Board of Commissioners may make therefor. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the said Board of Commissioners to do any work in the matter of regulating, grading, paving, sewering, curbing and guttering any of the streets or avenues herein mentioned, "said work being hereby declared to be subject to the control and direction of the Common Council."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Alvord moved an amendment to the bill which would result in giving the control of the work to the Department of Parks. The designedly ambiguous language of the bill, he said, giving the "power of direction" to the Common Council, rendered it possible for that body to go into the business of paving and guttering streets on its own account, and to select its own agents, should it see fit to carry on the work. The bill virtually repealed, to some extent, a most important provision of the charter.

Mr. Daly was profuse in his assurances that his only purpose in the bill was to subserve the public good by giving employment to the mechanics and laborers at present without the means of support. He thought that the direction of the work, and of all work of the kind, ought to be vested in the Commonalty of the City of New-York, but, to meet the objections of Mr. Alvord, he was willing to amend the first section of the act so that it would merely give the Common Council the power to say which department should perform the work.

Mr. Alvord again took the floor, and said the gentleman's amendment clearly showed the purpose that was at the bottom of the bill. It was nothing more nor less than to transfer the control of the proposed work from the Park Commissioners to the Department of Public Works, and that, too, in pursuance of a bargain to which the contracting parties were the Common Council of New-York and the head of the Department of Public Works. This he distinctly charged.

Mr. Spencer, of New-York, condemned the bill as unjust and outrageous, and read articles from THE TIMES deprecating the transfer of the control of the work to the Common Council.

The charge made by Mr. Alvord that the bill was the development of a corrupt bargain brought to his feet Mr. Beebe, of Sullivan, who, judging from his remark, thought that the best argument he could find to recommend the alleged job to his Democratic colleagues was to attack THE TIMES. With ludicrous vehemence he protested that he was not willing to be guided in his action by the dictation of that journal. Incidentally he took occasion to explain the points upon which, so far as concerned things in general, he differed from THE TIMES, chief among them being apparently the opposition of the paper to the confirmation of Caleb Cushing.

After some further debate, the amendment of Mr. Daly was put to the vote and passed, 64 voting in the affirmative and 36 in the negative. It was then moved that the bill be read a third time. The motion prevailed, only 4 voting in the negative. Messrs. Binmenthal, Spencer, and others voted for the final passage of the bill, stating, however, that they did so solely because of their anxiety to give work to the unemployed.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONTESTED SEAT.

It is very probable that Mr. Sullivan, the most recent choice of Harry Genet's constituency, will find more difficulty in getting his seat than his predecessor experienced in escaping from the custody of Sheriff Brennan. It is the opinion of some lawyers that the proclamation of the Governor ordering an election was void, being premature—that he should have waited until the Legislature had declared the seat vacant. Mr. Sullivan went before the Secretary of State and took the oath of office to-day.

MOVEMENT FOR A SHORT SESSION.

Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, created a sensation by introducing the following:

Resolved, That, if the Senate concur, this Legislature adjourn *sine die* at 11 P. M. on the 15th of April.

The resolution went over under the rules, but will be called up at an early day. It will probably be passed, as prominent Republicans, including the Speaker, are in favor of a short session.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS COMMISSIONS.

An important bill was introduced by Mr. Bennett, which provides that all real estate brokers, before being entitled to receive commissions upon effecting a sale or exchange of real estate, must enter into an agreement for their compensation with the owner or owners of the property.

THE MADDEN-ABBOTT CONTEST IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, this morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, the Madden-Abbott contested-seat case was taken up. Senator Cole, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, spoke at length in favor of giving the seat to Mr. Madden, and deciding the case at once. The Democrats were opposed to this, and Senators Jacobs and Johnson, in well considered speeches, asked that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until next week. A motion to that effect was lost by a vote of 15 to 10. At this stage Senator Bradley made an earnest appeal to the majority, and asked that some Republican Senator renew the motion to postpone the case until next Tuesday. In reply, Senator Woodin stated that there was no desire on the part of the majority to allow party prejudices to influence their action, nor was there any desire to decide the case without full and mature deliberation; he therefore moved to make the further discussion the special order of the day for Tuesday next at 11 o'clock. This motion was carried by a large majority.

ANOTHER FORTY-SECOND STREET RAILROAD.

In the Assembly, this morning, Mr. Healey introduced a bill for the incorporation of a street railroad in Forty-second street, and empowering the company to lay and maintain tracks in that street from the Hudson River to Fourth avenue. This is the seventh Forty-second Street Railroad bill that has been introduced this Winter. With, perhaps, one exception, they are all regarded as bids for financial opposition on the part of Commodore Vanderbilt.

MORE RAILROADING.

Senator Moore this morning presented a bill which provides that the Second Avenue Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, is hereby authorized to construct and use in connection with their present tracks, additional tracks as follows: Commencing in First avenue at the Harlem River, and running through said avenue with a double track to Twenty-third street, and a single track in Twenty-third street from Second to First avenue, and thence through First avenue and Houston street to Chrystie street, and a single track through Allen street, from Grand street, through Division street, with a single or double track to connect with the tracks heretofore authorized in that street, and an additional track in Grand street from Allen to Forsyth street; also a double track in Ninety-second street from Second avenue to the East River, and a double track in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street from First to Second avenue.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN CHARTER.

Senator Coe this morning introduced a bill containing many important amendments to the Brooklyn charter. Its chief provisions are substantially that—

City wards are to be constructed as at present; all Aldermen to be elected at the Fall election of 1874 for two years, except those whose terms expire next January, in place of whom shall be elected Aldermen for one year.

In addition to present powers of Common Council they are when charges are made against any department or officer to investigate the same; to examine their books and papers and compel witnesses to testify under oath. The corporation advertising is to be given to the one of the four daily newspapers having the largest circulation which will do it at the lowest price. The provision in the present charter prohibiting the amount to be raised by tax yearly from exceeding two and three-tenths per cent. is stricken out.

The salaries of all officers except Mayor to be fixed by the Common Council thirty days prior to their election or appointment, and not to be changed during incumbency.

The Mayor's salary is fixed at $5,000.

No contracts for local improvements, including sewers, can be entered into except on an estimate by the Board of City Works made to the Common Council. The City Treasurer is to be appointed by the Common Council, on nomination of the Mayor, at the first meeting after the passage of this act.

The Collector of Taxes and Assessments is to be appointed in the same manner in the month of May next. Taxes are to be allowed to run until Feb. 1 before default is added, after which date one per cent. per month is to be added for ten months, and after that seven per cent.

Sections 15, 16, 17, and 18 of title 7 of the present charter are repealed. These sections provide that the Collector shall make lists of arrears of taxes and furnish the same to the Register of Arrears.

Title 8, which provided for the office of Register of Arrears and defined his duties, is repealed, and all the acts which he was required to perform are now required of the Collector. The provisions of title 8, as modified, are added to title 7, except those of sections 27 to 40, inclusive, which are left out of the charter by the proposed amendments.

The Corporation Counsel is to be appointed by the Mayor and Common Council in May, 1874, and every two years thereafter. The Board of Assessors is to consist of the six who were in office May 1, 1873, and a President to be appointed by the Mayor and Common Council within twenty days from the passage of this act; salaries to be fixed by the Common Council.

There is to be but one Police Commissioner, who shall be Commissioner of Excise, and who shall be appointed by the Mayor and Common Council within twenty days from the passage of this act, and hold office till Jan. 1, 1876.

The Department of Health is given charge and control of digging down lots and licensing street vaults, cisterns, and cesspools. The department is to have three Commissioners, one of whom shall be a physician and one a lawyer, to be appointed within twenty days from passage of act.

The Fire Department is to be placed under one head, to be appointed in same manner as above within twenty days from the passage of this act.

The Board of City Works is to be recognized in the same manner and put under one Commissioner, to be appointed within twenty days. They are to have no power to make contracts except by authority of Common Council, under whose direction all work is to be done.

The revenue arising from sale and use of water is hereafter to be collected by the Collector of Taxes and Assessments. The Common Council may, on the petition of a majority of persons owning and on a line of improvement, open, close, extend, widen, regulate, grade, pave, regrade, repair roads, streets, lanes, and avenues, and cause public squares and parks to be opened, regulated, ornamented, and perfected.

The expense of such improvements, and of opening, grading, and paving in the first instance, shall be a lien on the property benefited.

In case of repaving, when cobble-stone is used, the cost shall be a City charge; when any other pavement is used the excess over what would have been the cost of cobble-stone pavement shall be assessed upon the property benefited.

The heads of the several departments shall render to the Common Council a monthly detailed report of the operations of such departments.

BANKING BUSINESS ON LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

Senator Coe introduced a bill which provides that the 1st day of January, commonly called New-Year's Day, the 22d of February, known as Washington's Birthday, the 30th of May, known as Decoration Day, the 4th of July, known as Independence Day, the 25th day of December, known as Christmas Day, any general election day, and any day recommended or appointed by the Governor of the State or the President of the United States as a day of thanksgiving or other religious observance, shall, for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes, made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and whenever the holidays mentioned shall fall on Sunday the Monday next following shall be deemed a public holiday for all or any of the purposes aforesaid.

A BILL TO LICENSE WATCHMEN.

The same gentleman also introduced a bill which gives the Mayor of the City of New-York the power to appoint and license at large a number of citizens, and such citizens as he may think qualified to be public watchmen. The person so appointed shall pay a fee of $1 for the privilege, and shall, when on duty, wear a badge of his office in a conspicuous place, and no person not so licensed shall be allowed to act as public watchman upon any dock, pier, ship, vessel, warehouse, or place of business.

THE FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY.

Senator Booth presented a bill relating to the Floating Dry Dock Company, which provides that upon the consent of the stockholders owning a majority of the stock of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, the Directors of said company, at any stated meeting of the Board of Directors, may reduce the capital stock thereof to $350,000, and the shares of said capital stock from one hundred to fifty dollars, so that the capital stock thereof shall be $350,000, divided into 7 000 shares of $50 each.

DEFINING THE DEGREES OF MURDER.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill which provides that the law of last year defining the two degrees of murder, shall be applicable to all cases to be hereafter tried. The object of the bill is to make it lawful to try all persons charged with murder under the new law, even though their crime had been committed prior to its passage.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The subcommittee of the whole appointed for the purpose have met several times to hear testimony regarding the management of the building of the new Capitol, but as yet no complaints have been made. The committee are devoting their attention particularly to a thorough examination of the Commissioners' books. They are not in favor of changing the plan of the building, but they will probably recommend a reduction of expenses by a decrease of salaries and employes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Early next week the Senate Committee on Cities will probably report in favor of the bill to consolidate the City and County of New-York. The same committee in the House will undoubtedly report in favor of repealing the law authorizing the erection of a new City prison.

MANHATTAN CLUB.

Mr. Fox introduced a bill in the Senate to incorporate the Manhattan Club, which names as first corporators, Augustus Schell, Charles O'Conor, Horatio Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden, John R. Brady, August Belmont, Wm. B. Duncan, S. L. M. Barlow, Bernard Casserly, and others. The object of the club is to advance Democratic principles, promote social intercourse, and provide a club-house. The capital stock is $500,000.

CITY BONDS.

The Assembly returned to the Senate the bill to provide for the payment of certain bonds of the City and County of New-York, with a message asking for a committee of conference, and Senators Booth, Woodin, and Coe were appointed such committee.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—In the Massachusetts Senate to-day the resolution to rescind and annul the vote of censure on Charles Sumner for his battle-flag resolutions, was taken up and President Loring made a long and powerful speech in its favor. In the House a bill was introduced on leave and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, declaring that "women are eligible as members of school committees in all the cities and towns of this Commonwealth."

LOSSES BY FIRES.

THE STEAMER GLAUCUS DESTROYED—LOSS OVER $200,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The steamer Glaucus, of the Boston and New-York Line, was burned in her dock this morning. The Glaucus belongs to the Metropolitan Steam-ship Company. She arrived here last evening from New-York, and the fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning. The fire-engines were soon on hand, and filled her with water. She was not scuttled, as at first reported. Considerable damage was done to the cargo, which consisted of about 2,000 barrels of flour, besides a large quantity of cotton, oil, and other merchandise. The hull of the steamer is thought to be but little damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown. The freight on board was valued at $250,000, which will be recovered, but, of course, badly damaged. The steamer was valued at $200,000. Her hull is uninjured, and will be immediately raised.

ANOTHER BOSTON FIRE.

BOSTON Jan. 30.—Late last night the building No. 24 North street, occupied by Louis Reinstein & Co., and other clothing dealers, was nearly destroyed by fire. The loss is $7,000.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI—LOSS $40,000.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—About 1:15 o'clock this morning, fire broke out in the building owned and occupied by L. A. Strobe & Brother, manufacturers of moldings, frames, and looking-glasses, on the south side of Canal street, east of Elm street. The building and contents were entirely consumed. The loss on building, stock and machinery is $40,000; insured for $30,000, divided among the following companies: The Brewers', London and Liverpool, Ætna, Cincinnati, Union, and Phœnix.

THE RECENT FIRE AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—A large number of persons visited the scene of the recent destructive fire at the Olympic Theatre. The south wall, which was pulled down on Thursday, fell against the parochial residence attached to St. John's Catholic Church, and forced inward, probably a foot out of line, a portion of the wall of the dwelling near the third story windows. The security of the structure, however, is by no means endangered. The portion of the eastern wall left standing will be pulled down to-morrow. Since the fire it has become evident that the building was a frail one.

FIRE AT FORT WAYNE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—A fire at Fort Wayne, Ind., this morning, destroyed the two upper floors of the Hamilton Building. Two stores were badly damaged by fire and water. Total loss, $35,000; well insured.

FIRE IN PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 30.—An old wooden block corner of Chestnut and Congress streets, belonging to John L. Melcher, of New-York, was burned this morning. The property was insured for $2,000. Several of the occupants met with small losses.

A THEATRE BURNED.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 30.—The Royal Lyceum Theatre in this city was burned to the ground tonight after the conclusion of the performance. The building was insured but it is said there was no insurance on the valuable collection of scenery consumed.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire broke out at 7 o'clock last night in the fourth story of the building on the corner of Water and St. Clair streets, Cleveland, Ohio, occupied by Koch, Goldsmith, Joseph & Co., wholesale clothing merchants. The two upper stories were burned out. The fire is still raging, and has extended to and entirely destroyed Worthington & Coslarge's hardware store, in the same building. The loss is heavy.

A CHARGE OF POLYGAMY.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 30.—In the Waite-Waller polygamy case, Mr. Waller, Mrs. Holden, his sister, Mr. West, a brother-in-law of Waller, and Waller's sister, Elizabeth, identified Mrs. Waite positively as Waller's wife. His daughter, Carrie, eleven years old, and son John, seven years old, testified that she was their mother. John H. Stiles of Pictou, also identified her, and several witnesses in this city swore to her identity, and photographs of her children were produced and proved to have been in her possession. The indictment in the case charges that Catharine Waller, alias Carrie M. Kent, alias Carrie M. Waite, on the 29th of May, 1862, married John Waller, at Pictou, Nova Scotia, and on the 24th of April, 1873, while her husband, Waller, was still living, no divorce having been granted to either party, and no separation of seven years having occurred, she was married in Portland to Edward F. Waite, feloniously, knowingly, and unlawfully committing the crime of polygamy. The defendant is about thirty years old, of slight figure and attractive appearance. She denies ever having seen Waller, who claims to be her husband. Also ever having known the two children who appeared as witnesses. During the entire trial Mrs. Waller-Waite has maintained the most perfect composure, and the case is regarded as the most mysterious and singular ever before the Maine courts. The evidence is overwhelmingly against her, and if she is guilty, her acting is wonderful. Her last husband (Waite) still believes her innocent.

RELIEF FOR FARMERS WHO SUFFERED BY THE GRASSHOPPERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 30.—The millers of this city lately sent sixty-three barrels of flour to the sufferers by the grasshoppers in the south-western counties. To-day they sent 110 barrels more. The suffering is very severe. The Legislature has appropriated $5,000 to the sufferers, and will probably loan them $25,000 on two, three, and four years' time, without interest. The Eastern stockholders of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad have contributed $1,500.

THE MARDI GRAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—In obedience to the commands of "His Most Gracious Majesty Rex, King of Carnival," the managers of the opera and theatres here, aided by all the artists and professionals engaged therein, will give free matinées at noon on Feb. 16.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 30.—Six tons of Australian mails went west by the Union Pacific Railroad yesterday, and to-day four tons went east over the Rock Island Road.

THE SHIP-CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 30.—The strike among the ship-carpenters and caulkers still continues. Business in this line is particularly dull at this season of the year, and but little injury is anticipated from the strike. It is said that the reduction of wages from $3 50 to $3 per day was only meant to apply to the months of January and February, when business is slack, and that the old figures will be adopted after March 1.

MARINE DISASTER.

EASTPORT, Me., Jan. 30.—The brig Willie Maud (of Parisboro) from St. John for Barbados, is ashore at Grand Menan. The crew were all saved, but were badly frost-bitten.

OFF TO SING SING.

Thirteen prisoners, convicted of various crimes, from murder in the second degree to burglary, were yesterday removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing Prison to undergo the terms of imprisonment to which they have been sentenced. Among them was Cahill, who pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree for the killing of Colby in a drunken fracas, recently, in Cherry street. They were escorted by about a dozen Deputy Sheriffs.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 30—Midnight.—The nomination of members of Parliament began to-day.

Messrs. Bright, Dixon and Muntz, the former members, are returned from Birmingham without opposition.

Mr. Karslake is returned from Huntingdon, and Col. Clive, a Conservative, from Frome. The Liberals did not attempt to contest the latter borough, which has been represented for the last five years by Mr. Thomas Hughes.

Dispatches received up to this hour show that seven Liberals and ten Conservatives have been returned, the Conservatives gaining one member at Frome.

Mr. Butt has retired from the contest of Manchester, and Mr. Nolan from that of Greenwich.

THE WEATHER.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

GERMANY.

BELGIAN SYMPATHY FOR ULTRAMONTANES.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The *North German Gazette* alluding to the sympathy manifested in Belgium for the German Ultramontanes, declares that every Government is bound to check the disposition of its subjects to participate in revolutionary attempts against a friendly power.

THE ICE CROP.

A GOOD HARVEST EXPECTED ALONG THE HUDSON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Jan. 30, 1874.

The all-absorbing topic along the Hudson at the present time is the ice crop. Forty-eight hours ago icemen generally took a very gloomy view of the situation, but since then matters have changed greatly, and the prospects to-day for a good ice harvest are fifty per cent. better than they were two days ago. In fact, the harvesting of the crop has already commenced—not exactly all along the line, but in the upper Hudson, at Schodack, Stuyvesant, Coxsackie, and Stockport. Men are at work at all those places to-day, flooding the ice, and there is a hurrying to and fro of laborers with ice tools, and the cut is to be commenced on Monday at the places named, when the ice will, without doubt, be ten inches in thickness. At Barrytown a gang of men are working in the cove for the Consumers' Company. They are getting out ice ten inches thick, and drag it by wagons nearly half a mile to the large house of the company. An agent of the Washington Ice Company has been making a tour of the coves in the upper Hudson this week to ascertain the thickness and quality of the ice with a view of having it cut and loaded on trains of cars. He has reported to the President of the company that it is unfit for use as the continued south-westerly and westerly winds have filled it with cinders from passing locomotives on the Hudson River Railroad. It was the intention, in case it was fit to use, to put on heavy gangs of men to cut it into cakes, and hoist on cars by means of derricks, and ship it to New-York. The river from here to Hudson is only partially frozen over. From here to Hyde Park it is firmly closed. At the latter place the clear water is nearly two miles in width. From there to Rhinebeck it is again solidly closed, and then another open space a mile wide, with firm ice again as far north as Tivoli, where the ferry-boat is running, and from Tivoli north the river is completely closed, the people at Catskill crossing on foot. The weather to-day is quite cold, the mercury marking 10° above zero, and ice is making fast. Should this cold snap continue two days more, all fears as to a good crop will vanish. Old boat-men, however, predict yielding weather within twenty-four hours. If an opportunity is presented to cut good ice it is the intention of all the companies to shove the work forward with the greatest possible rapidity. Double gangs of men and horses will be put on, and the work will be prosecuted night and day. To that end applications have already been made for locomotive head-lights for the night labor. These will be set on the ice at different points to shed their rays over the men at work. There is no doubt but that the work of cutting ice will commence in earnest on Monday.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—1 A. M.—Cloudy and cold weather, with snow, prevails in Northern New-York, and thence westward to the Upper Mississippi Valley. Very cold and partly cloudy weather prevails in New-England and the North-west. The temperature has risen slightly in the Southern States, with less pressure, generally clear weather, and light easterly to southerly winds. Cloudy and threatening weather, with fresh to brisk easterly winds, prevails in the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature is below freezing at the stations north of the Ohio Valley and Virginia. The area of low barometer which was central in the Lower Missouri Valley on Thursday night is now central in the Upper Ohio Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, fresh and brisk north-easterly to south-easterly winds and cold weather will prevail, with increasing cloudiness, and probably light snow.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, continued cold and cloudy weather shifting to north-westerly, and snow north of Maryland and Virginia.

For the South Atlantic States, easterly to southerly winds, and clear or fair weather during the day with rising temperature and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, and thence southward to the Missouri Valley, cold and generally cloudy weather, with north-easterly to north-westerly winds, high barometer, and probably light snow near Lake Michigan.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 32°; 6 A. M., 30°; 9 A. M., 23°; 12 M., 24°; 3 P. M., 25°; 6 P. M., 23°; 9 P. M., 21°; 12 P. M., 20°. Average, 24⅜°.

CALIFORNIA.

PROTEST AGAINST ABOLISHING THE STATE MILITIA—FARES AND FREIGHTS ON RAILROADS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—A large meeting of the members of the National Guard was held in this city to-night, to protest against the passage of the bill now before the Legislature to abolish the State Militia. A memorial was adopted to be submitted to the Legislature.

A bill to fix the rates of fares and freights on the railroads in this State passed the Assembly this afternoon by a vote of 68 to 8.

A SHERIFF IN PURSUIT OF A GANG OF ROBBERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The notorious murderer and robber, Tiburcio Vasquez, with a gang of about twenty desperadoes, has been discovered camped in a remote part of Kern County, in this State. The Sheriff of that county, with a strong force of men, has gone to fight and capture the gang.

MINING SHARES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The mining share market remains weak and irregular. Ophir, 38; Overman, 104; Savage, 102; Segregated Belcher, 110; Hale and Norcross, 65; Gould and Curry, 23½; Belcher, 104½; Chollar, 70; Crown Point, 98; Consolidated Virginia, 58.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 30.

SENATE.

AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, presented a memorial of the Governor of the District of Columbia in response to certain statements made in a memorial presented a few days ago by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Thurman,) which was read. The Governor says that the district officials have not sought, and do not now seek, to evade the fullest investigation into the affairs of the district. The report of the Committee of the House last session sustaining the District Government, and the liberal appropriations made by Congress last year, encouraged the authorities of the district to go forward with the improvements, and their course has been sustained by every election in the district. In view of all the circumstances the Governor submits that it will not be fair or just to enter upon another investigation unless there be some show of proof of the charges made by the pretended tax-payers in the memorial presented by them.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said at the proper time he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to make some remarks upon that extraordinary paper which spoke of pretended tax-payers.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said that on a recent occasion, when a memorial on this subject was presented it was read at length, but the Senate refused to have it printed. It had been published in the newspapers that the Senate refused to receive the petition, which was absurd. Among the fundamental rights of the people beyond the reach of the Senate was the right to petition. He deemed it to be his duty to bring this to the attention of the Senate, hoping, at least, that a narrow circle outside might be made to understand that the Senate did not refuse that petition.

The memorial of the Governor was ordered to lie on the table.

BILLS REPORTED.

The bill to facilitate the execution and protection of works of public improvement at the month of the Mississippi was reported favorably by the Committee on Commerce, and the Naval Appropriation bill with amendments from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

UNIFORM REGISTRY FOR SEA-GOING VESSELS.

Among the bills introduced was one to establish a uniform registry of sea-going vessels, to afford protection to life on ship-board, and to govern rebates in duties on merchandise damaged on the voyage of importation. It provides for the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of three inspectors, who, together with two competent officers to be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy, shall constitute a Bureau of Survey for the rating of vessels, with their main office in New-York City. They are also to prepare regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to the safety of life on ship-board, etc. Rebates for damage to merchandise shall not be made by Collectors of Customs, except on certificates of said Board of Survey, or of its subordinate officers in the various ports of the United States. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, introduced a bill to restore the franking privilege. It proposes simply to repeal the repealing act of Jan. 31, 1873. It was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to convene a court of inquiry, to be composed of five officers of the army, to investigate the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard contained in the letter of the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives of Dec. 5, 1873.

At the request of Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, the resolution was laid over informally.

For Louisiana Debate see Fifth Page.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CASE OF GEN. HOWARD.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to convene a court of inquiry of not less than five officers of the army to investigate fully all the charges against Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, contained in the communication of the Secretary of War of 5th December, 1873, and to report their opinion as well on the moral as legal responsibility for such offenses, if any may be discovered.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, asked leave to offer an amendment giving the accused the right of challenge now allowed by law in trial by court-martial.

Mr. COBURN declined to let the amendment be offered, remarking that there was no place for a challenge to come in, as the court would be appointed by the President. He moved the previous question. The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 74 to 100, and the amendment was received and the discussion proceeded.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, in response to an inquiry, said that in courts-martial an accused had the right to challenge the member of a court, the relevancy or validity of which should be decided by the court.

Mr. FRYE reminded the House that the Court of Inquiry proposed differed entirely from an ordinary military court of inquiry. It had nearly all the latitude of a court-martial. The reputation of Gen. Howard is involved in the finding, and he only asked that he should have precisely the same right as the accused has in a court-martial. He and his friends wanted a court of inquiry, but they wanted it to be fair, to be righteous, to be just. They would insist on this, and nothing more. He had known Gen. Howard from his boyhood to this day, and he had never known a stain or a shadow on his Christian character. The pure and noble life which Gen. Howard led in the army, his every-day walk, his every-day life, was a constant reminder to hundreds of army officers. Neither Gen. Howard nor his friends shrank from the inquiry. In that connection, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Gen. Howard, dated Jan. 21, expressing his willingness to submit to a court of inquiry, but asking that he should have the right of challenge.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, disclaimed having any unkind feelings against Gen. Howard, but he had felt it his duty some years ago to present charges against him, which charges had been referred to a committee, and the House, on the report of that committee, had exonerated Gen. Howard, and had presented him to the people of the United States as a pure, good man, a Christian, and a soldier. Gen. Howard had said then, as he said now, that he desired inquiry and was ready for it; but he had quibbled, and avoided, and resorted to all means to prevent the truth being told. So when the Secretary of War first called on him to explain his accounts, he said he was ready for inquiry, but yet he had avoided inquiry. The resolution reported he (Mr. Wood) believed to be directly in the line of that avoidance. The joint resolution would have to go to the Senate for its action, and thus delay would be interposed. He suggested a simple resolution requesting the President to convene a court of inquiry to try the charges.

Mr. WOODFORD, of New-York, spoke of Gen. Howard as the leader in the movement which had placed a musket in the hands of the slave, and had raised the black man to the full stature of manhood and American citizenship. They all knew how slander and the shafts of venom had followed Gen. Howard from that hour till now. They had even heard at this moment a sneer against Gen. Howard as a Christian soldier.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, declared that no man had greater admiration of the character and services of Gen. Howard than himself, but he could see no earthly reason for discussing his character or his merits now. He (Mr. Coburn) had confidence that the President would fairly, and justly, and honestly, and kindly appoint a court in this matter. The resolution was reported from a committee all of whose members were friendly to Gen. Howard, and he would tell the House that no longer ago than yesterday he had conversed with Gen. Howard, who had told him that the resolution suited him, and that it might be passed without objection. He felt that the proposed limitation of the President's power by giving the accused the right of challenge, was an imputation on the President.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, suggested adding a proviso to the amendment that the sufficiency of a challenge shall be determined by the President on reasons publicly assigned by the accused.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he did not regard the amendment as an imputation against the President, any more than the challenge of a Grand Juror was an imputation against the Marshal who summoned the jury. He supposed the case of Gen. Hooker, who had publicly expressed disparaging opinions as to Gen. Howard, being appointed on the Court of Inquiry, and asked whether in such a case the accused should not have the right of challenge.

Mr. THORNBURG, of Iowa, a member of the Military Committee, favored the investigation of the charges by that committee, and proposed to have the matter referred back for that purpose.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, another member of the Military Committee, was opposed to that committee conducting the examination, because, if it completely exonerated Gen. Howard, his case would be as unsettled then as now. A large portion of the people would believe it was a case of political white-washing.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. Wood's remarks in relation to the last investigation of the Howard charges, and declared that all insinuations against the fairness and impartiality of the committee on that occasion were groundless.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, another member of the Military Committee, regarded the amendment as an imputation on the President, and on the officers of the army, and he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a dispatch just received by him from the War Department in reply to a telegram from him, stating that it was held by all authorities that the accused had the right to challenge the members in a court of inquiry.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, repeated his assertion as to the unfairness of the committee which had investigated Gen. Howard's case in 1871, and said that important witnesses against Gen. Howard had been excluded from the committee-room, and not examined.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, who had been a member of that committee, repelled Mr. Wood's allegations, and said that after he (Mr. Wood) had consumed sixty days of the time of the committee, three days had been allowed to Gen. Howard, and then Mr. Wood desired to reopen the case, which would have required witnesses to be brought from South Carolina. Gen. Howard, he said, had never pleaded the statute of limitations for anything in his life.

Mr. WOOD retorted upon Mr. Hoar by stating that that gentleman had been the friend, the counsel, the adviser, the defender, and the small legal trickster who had engineered the case of Gen. Howard.

As soon as the word "trickster" was pronounced the Speaker's hammer fell.

Mr GARFIELD, of Ohio, called Mr. Wood to order, and the Speaker decided that the expression was unparliamentary.

Mr. WOOD withdrew the word "trickster," and was allowed to proceed in order, but the hour to which Mr. Coburn was entitled having expired, Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, called for the regular order of business.

The Speaker then put the question on Mr. Frye's amendment, and it was adopted—yeas 172, nays 64. The joint resolution as amended was then passed.

PENSION TO THE WIDOW OF THE MASTER OF TRADING VESSEL PRESSED INTO SERVICE.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills. A private bill, involving a new and important principle, gave rise to considerable discussion. It was the case of a trading vessel, the Norman, which was pressed into the service during the last war, and which was captured by the enemy, the Master and crew being thrown into a military prison, where the master died. The bill gives to his widow (Penelope Heald, of Massachusetts,) the pension attaching to the rank of Master in the Navy. It was supported by Messrs. Buffington and Butler, of Massachusetts, and was opposed by Mr. Holman, as the commencement of a civil pension list. The bill was passed.

THANKS FOR A HUMANE ACT.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the officers and crew of the steam-ship Atlantic, of the White Star Line, for saving the crew of the brigantine Scotland in mid-ocean. Passed.

The House at 4:30 o'clock adjourned, to-morrow's session to be for debate only.

THE EXCISE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

The enforcement of the Excise law in Brooklyn continues to cause a great deal of excitement among the German lager-beer dealers. As already reported in THE TIMES, a delegation of the German Lager-beer Dealers' Association waited on the Police Commissioners last Saturday, and asked for a less arbitrary enforcement of the law. On the petition then presented, the Commissioners have not yet rendered a decision. The Germans claim that against them the law is enforced with unrelenting rigor, while comparative immunity is allowed to the keepers of corner "gin mills," who are possessed of political influence. Counsel to the Excise Board rendered his opinion on the matter yesterday, of which the following is the substance:

A communication has been referred to me for my opinion relative to the arrest of members of the Lager-beer Dealers' Association of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Although this board may regret the severity and harshness of the consequences and penalties resultant from a violation of the Excise law, yet it has no alternative but to carry out the provisions of the law, and enforce its obedience to the best of their powers.

The members of the association have the remedy under their own control. They know the provisions and requirements of the law—this board has brought the knowledge of its contents home to every person obtaining a license. They cannot plead ignorance, and if they 'are at all times desirous to obey and comply with all laws' and do so obey and comply, they will never be subject to arrest.

This board has no power or authority to discriminate between violators of law either as to their arrest or treatment; it certainly has no power to recommend or authorize a certificate of exemption from arrest in advance to any person who may violate, or who contemplates a violation of, the law. Even if this board had the power, it would be a most dangerous precedent to establish. Violators of the Health law would ask for the same immunity, and other persons upon whom there are certain laws passed generally would associate and demand a similar privilege.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the board is powerless to interfere in the arrest or treatment of violators of the Excise law, or grant the request of this association to accept the certificate mentioned so as to exempt the members from arrest when found violating the Excise law of the State."

THE IRISH CHALLENGE TO THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club, in December last, the President, Col. George W. Wingate, was directed to address Mr. A. B. Leech, of Dublin, in regard to the challenge to American riflemen, published in THE TIMES, and accordingly wrote to Mr. Leech, requesting the particulars in regard to which the proposed match was designed to be carried out, and stating that it was the desire of the Amateur Club, not so much on behalf of themselves as on behalf of the riflemen of America, that a competition of this description should be had sometime during the Fall at Creedmoor, at which American riflemen using American weapons should contend against an Irish team. In reply to this communication the following letter has been received:

DUBLIN, No. 110 GRAFTON STREET,
THURSDAY, 16th January. 1874.
IRISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of 20th ult., which I have submitted to friends who are co-operating with me, and I am authorized to say that a formal programme on the basis of the challenge already before you of the proposed International Rifle Match will be shortly prepared, which I will be happy to submit for approval of your association. In deference to your suggestion I will, if possible, waive the 1,100 yards range, although to do so will, I fear, detract somewhat from the great interest of the match.

When I addressed the challenge to the American nation, through the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, I was not aware that you had a National Rifle Association, which you will please accept as my apology for not having addressed it in the first instance. I am authorized to say that my friends are highly gratified at the flattering terms in which you write. I have always considered that we cannot know too much of one another, and that whichever side wins in this great trial of skill and judgment, we will have an agreeable opportunity of improving the acquaintance, if not securing the friendship, of those we may have the honor and pleasure of being for a time associated with in your great country. Pray accept my thanks for your courtesy. I have the honor to remain your very faithful,

ARTHUR B. LEECH.

GEO. W. WINGATE, Esq., Secretary National Rifle Association of America.

TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman, a suit was instituted by Dodd's Express Company against Alexander Spaulding, Collector of the Eighth District, for the recovery of $200, the amount of alleged excessive taxation on their receipts. Under the act of 1864, which provided that a tax of three per cent. on the gross receipts of express companies should be collected, the defendant exacted tax to that extent, and the money being paid under protest, suit was brought for its recovery. Ex-Judge Pierrepont, on behalf of the plaintiff, contended that as Dodd's Express Company was simply a local firm it did not come within the meaning of the act, and a tax of three per cent. could not be collected. District Attorney Bliss maintained that the defendants were an express company under the definition of the statute, but the court decided differently, and directed the jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff. This case is a test case, and is regarded as one of considerable local importance. The matter was recently argued before the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but pending the result of this case they did not render any decision, though they expressed the opinion that the tax could not be collected.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE TRADES-UNION CONGRESS—GENERAL GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1874.

The prospects of the Government at the next election will probably depend to some extent on their attitude toward the trades-unionists. A congress of the latter, said to represent about a million of working men, but this is no doubt an exaggeration, has this week been sitting at Sheffield, and has passed resolutions declaring that no candidate will be supported who will not pledge himself thoroughly to vote for the repeal of the various restrictions on molestation, intimidation, breach of contract, &c., which are found to limit the power of the unions. In a former letter I gave you a general account of the existing laws which are so irritating to the unionists. The Master and Servant act provides for the punishment of breaches of contract; the Criminal Law Amendment act enacts penalties against picketing, rattening, and other forms of unionist coercion; and the law of conspiracy, which is a part of the general common law, supplies the means of dealing severely with criminal combinations which are dangerous to the public at large. The two statutes apply equally to employer and employed, and the law of conspiracy applies indiscriminately to persons of every class. It is characteristic of the intolerant and domineering temper of the unionists that, having obtained freedom of action for themselves, they should now demand freedom to coerce other people with impunity. It is impossible to exaggerate the amount of mischief which would be done by relaxing the laws which at present keep them within decent limits. Even as it is they have an enormous power over both their employers and their fellow-workmen, and are guilty of an immense amount of petty tyranny and oppression. They can makes a man's life miserable and drive him from the trade in which he works in many ways, without actually bringing themselves within the reach of the law, as, for example, by refusing to associate with him, by threatening to strike unless he is dismissed, and so on. If, in addition, they were to be allowed to "picket" and "ratten" the poor wretch with impunity, his life would be insupportable. The danger of yielding to the demands of the unionists is clear enough; but, unfortunately, their influence at the elections is also very clear; and there is a disposition on the part of members and candidates to conciliate them by flattering promises. Hitherto the Government have been steadfast on this subject. The late Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce, now Lord Aberdore, though a weak man, who compromised as far as he could, saw that there could be no further concessions without abject surrender to the unions, and put his back firmly against the wall. No one has spoken more loudly or bitterly against the unions than the present Home Secretary, Mr. Lowe; but there is no saying what may be the effect on his mind of the exigencies of Ministerial safety. The new law officers of the Government—Sir H. Janes and Sir W. Vernon Harcourt—both pandered to the unionists by violent speeches on their behalf when they were out of office and anxious to make a position for themselves. Between the trades-unionists—who have just carried their candidate at Newcastle—and Irish Home Rule, the Government will be awkwardly pressed. Mr. Cowen, the new member for Newcastle, is a Home Ruler as well as a rampant unionist, and Home Rule in Ireland has reached the stage at which there is furious rivalry between Home Rulers themselves as to which shall be most violent and revolutionary. Last night the Roman Catholic priests of Limerick who support Kelly, one of the Home Rule candidates, led a mob to attack a meeting held by the other Home Rule candidate, O'Sullivan. The parish priest who was in command of Kelly's contingent, seeing a Coroner on the other side, remarked that it was a wise precaution, as there would, no doubt, be a job for him. O'Sullivan, under these circumstances, remained outside the town.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

There was a curious letter from Mr. Grenville Murray in the *Times* a day or two since. Mr. Murray repudiated with indignation the imputation which had reached him that he was the author of two scurrilous burlesque poems, the "Siliad" and "The Coming K——." The latter was a squib on the Prince of Wales, ("The Coming King,") which was published a year or two since, and the other a rather stupid satire on Parliamentary Government. Nobody, I venture to say, ever supposed that Mr. Murray wrote either of these pieces, but he wished it to be understood that he is anxious to be supposed a friend of the throne and an enemy to libellous literature. There have been rumors that Mr. Murray is the author of the calumnies for which Lord Desart, up to his eyes in Lieutenant Colonels, has had to grovel on his stomach; and it has not been forgotten that Mr. Murray, who now dates from Paris, had to quit London abruptly, and dare not now return to it for fear of a prosecution for perjury. Mr. Murray is an illegitimate son of the late Duke of Buckingham, and was at one time connected with the diplomatic service, but had to be moved from place to place, and at last dismissed, for continuous misconduct. He now employs himself in libeling the class which once patronised and provided for him. On receiving his discharge from the Foreign Office a few years ago he started a paper in London called the *Queen's Messenger*, in which appeared the most atrocious attacks on a number of well-known noblemen and gentlemen, and in particular on Mr. Hammond, the late permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office. Lord Carington thrashed him in the street for a brutal libel on his father, and Mr. Murray rashly summoned his castigator before a Police Magistrate, which led to his having to swear that he had nothing to do with the article in the *Queen's Messenger*. Lord Carington was committed to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions, but Mr. Murray deemed it prudent to quit the country, and has since remained in Paris. He is supposed to be the writer of the novel called "Young Brown," in the *Cornhill Magazine*, in which some rather curious appropriations from Kinglake have just been discovered. Mr. Goldwin Smith does not seem to have been cured of his ultrabiliousness in the new world. He has just made a speech to the trade-unions, reviling his native country as a land of serfs, and disparaging the United States as unintellectual. Apparently he hates England, but cannot love the States; and perhaps he lives in London only because he is afraid to try Alaska. If it is true that England and the United States really hate each other, it must be because they see too much of the worst specimens of each nation. There was only one person over here who ever thought much of Mr. Goldwin Smith, and this person does not seem to have made many converts on the other side of the Atlantic. Miss Theresa Longworth, an Irish lady who brought a series of actions against Major Yelverton to prove that she had lived with him as his wife and not as his mistress, but failed in the English courts, though she got a verdict in Ireland, has turned up again with a book called *Teresina Peregrina; or, Fifty Thousand Miles of Travel Round the World*. Major Yelverton's father, Lord Avonmore, is now dead, and he has succeeded to the peerage. Miss Longworth, therefore, thinks she is entitled to assume the title of Lady Avonmore. Another person of some notoriety has also a work in the press—Mr. David Ker, the famous Khivan correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who furnished that journal with a thrilling account of an "old savage of the desert," who had already appeared in a variety of other periodicals. It was naturally thought that Mr. Kerr had gone down forever. Mr. John Hollingshead, the spirited manager of the Gaiety Theatre, who was formerly a man of letters, has published his miscellaneous works, in three volumes. Mr. Hollingshead was at one time a regular contributor to Dickens' *All the Year Round*, and his articles were remarkable not only for their inherent ability but on account of their original and independent tone. Mr. Hollingshead was about the only writer on that periodical who refused to imitate the editor's peculiar style. Mr. Wills, who wrote "Charles I." as a character for Mr. Irving, is said to be now at work on a historical piece in which John Knox is to be represented as deeply in love with Mary, Queen of Scots, who, however—oddly enough—does not return his affection. It is not stated whether this play is to be called a comedy or a tragedy or a farce.

J. H. F.

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE BY DR. J. G. HOLLAND ON THE ELEMENTS OF PERSONAL POWER.

Yesterday afternoon the inaugural lecture of the series to be given under the auspices of the School Teachers' Association during the present year was delivered by Dr. J. G. Holland, at Association Hall, before a crowded audience, chiefly consisting of ladies. The subject was "The Elements of Personal Power." The lecturer said that in dwelling upon the elements of personal power he did not intend to consider the faculties which were taken for granted in all men, and which might be said to form the frame-work of the mind. In introducing honesty as the first element of power that came for consideration, it was to be remembered that there was no sound basis of power without honesty. It was the first element which ambition was likely to overthrow. At a time when fraud rode in chariots and controlled the enormous revenues of corporations and States; at a time when theft prospered in high places, and integrity looked on with folded and well-nigh impotent arms, and rascality held the winning cards in almost every game, it was hard to realize that "honesty was the best policy." Yet the New-York Ring lived long enough to learn that power based upon dishonesty was a cheat, and that they were its victims. Sooner or later all fabrics of power based upon dishonesty crumbled and fell. Absolute moral and intellectual honesty that would not tamper with itself or admit the contamination of foreign fingers formed the only legitimate basis on which power could stand. The political history of this country was full of instruction on that point, and it was a noteworthy fact that no statesman who had ever disgraced himself in this country in the sense which he (the lecturer) had indicated, had ever attained the place he sought. These men, without exception, were despised in life and forgotten in death. The next element of personal power was will. If honesty furnished the soil for the tree of personal power, will was the vital sap which persistently and perennially flowed up through every branch. Persistency of purpose was a prodigious element of personal power. The man who said, "I'll fight it out on this line if it lasts the whole Summer," now held the foremost place in this nation by the force of will. Will seemed more than anything else to be an original and fixed endowment. Self-possession was the next element of personal power that claimed their attention, and in connection with it they should consider the importance of self-confidence. A man must believe in himself, and believe he is right, before men would believe in him or that which he proposed. There were thousands of men scattered all over the world who were known to be men of culture and education, and yet who were almost nonentities so far as personal influence was concerned, because they measured themselves by some unnatural ideal and showed they had no faith in themselves. Courage was another element of personal power. Nothing created so much admiration or led to such a quick and enthusiastic following as courage. So great was the popular admiration of it that it had always been surrounded by a halo of romance. Half the power of modern skepticism was derived from the intellectual courage of the men who advocated it. Why did such a large number of people believe that we were descended from monkeys? Because of the courage of the monkey who said so. There was an element of personal power which, for want of a better name, we called magnetism. It was a form of sympathy, and sympathy was one of the elements of personal power. Jenny Lind used to conquer her audience before she opened her lips. Henry Clay was a magnetic man. Women all over the country wept at his defeat, and yet, while Patrick Henry and Daniel Webster were in the schoolbooks, Henry Clay was buried in the *Congressional Globe*.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. SWEETZER.

Mr. Joseph A. Sweetzer has long been known as one of our most estimable citizens. A retired merchant, of sound health, in easy circumstances, fond of reading, he passed most of his time in the retirement of his home. He was a most consistent and useful member of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Last week (Wednesday) he went to Wall street and drew money for family expenses. Upon his return he sat reading to his wife and daughter, dined with his family, and at 7:30, the hour for church service, went out, as was supposed, to attend that service, in accordance with his invariable habit. The night was unusually stormy and disagreeable, and the ladies had proposed to remain at home. His residence was in Twenty-first street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, at the Madison Square Hotel, one of the most frequented parts of the city. The porter opened the door as he passed out, and from that moment nothing has been seen or heard of him. Unremitted efforts have been made by friends and the Police to discover some clue to his mysterious disappearance, but thus far with no success. It is proper to add that on Saturday preceding, Mr. Sweetzer, when passing to the ferry-boat at Brooklyn, slipped on the ice and fell, receiving a heavy blow upon the right temple. He thought but little of it, though complaining occasionally of headache, which, on Tuesday night, was very severe, and remaining at home for several days because of the discoloration produced by the fall. The probability now is that greater injury was done to the brain by the concussion than was apprehended by any. No signs of such injury had appeared, and but for his instantaneous and mysterious disappearance the matter would not again have been thought of. What has become of him?

THE SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

A statement in regard to the earnings and expenses of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, taken from their annual report for 1873, has been published recently, which, unexplained, is very prejudicial to the road. The report shows the total earnings of 1873 to be $488,034 44, which is correct. It also shows a total payment for transportation expenses, interest, &c., of $939,354 71, being an apparent loss of $457,320 27. Upon calling on the officers of the road for an explanation of this, to us, very strange report, we were told that it was made up from the books of a former administration that had spent upon the Bay Ridge Railroad, Moriches Extension, and squandered in other directions, a sum in the aggregate equal to the deficiency, all of which had been charged to transportation expenses; and there was no way for the present administration to separate the charges at the time the law required the report to be sent to the State Controller. For a just basis in estimating the comparative earnings and cost of operating the road, we were referred to the report of 1872, which gives total earnings $501,871 24; total expenses, including interest, $437,858 18, showing a balance of $64,013 06 in favor of the road. At the present rate of operating expenses, should the receipts equal those of 1872—and there is every reason to suppose that, under the rigid suppression of free passes and close management, there will be a large increase—the balance over all expenses in 1874 will be equal to the payment of interest on the funded debt, up to and including the legitimate issue of the extension bonds.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY RECEPTION.

The committee on the ladies' reception of this society have decided not to restrict the tickets exclusively to members, for if this were done it would in some cases result in admitting part of a family and rule out the other part, besides excluding many people they would like to have present, notwithstanding these people are unable to claim New-England descent. Arrangements have been completed for making this reception the finest ever given in this City, and persons desirous of attending should apply at once for tickets, as Mr. Tiffany, the Treasurer, reports that more than half the tickets have already been called for, although the sale was only commenced last Monday morning. The number of tickets is positively limited to 500. At 12 o'clock the younger portion of the guests will have an opportunity to enjoy a German.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Superintendent of Incumbrances has notified all the storekeepers on Eighth avenue to remove obstructions from the sidewalks immediately. This action was taken in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council.... A meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will be held this afternoon.... The Board for the Revision and Correction of Assessments met yesterday, and transacted some business of an ordinary character.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

INTERESTING OPINION REGARDING EXECUTIVE PARDONS—SENTENCING CONVICTED CRIMINALS.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Benedict, Mr. Hirsch, pursuant to notice of motion, made application to set aside a record of conviction obtained on the 30th of November, 1868, against George P. Davies, on a charge of perjury. Davies was an internal revenue officer under Collector Joshua H. Bailey, and while in that capacity made certain statements charging the Collector with fraud to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. The allegations were denied, Davies was indicted, and upon conviction was sentenced to a lengthened term of imprisonment. After the flight of Bailey a petition was drawn up in favor of the prisoner, and on the 6th of June, 1870, he was released by order of the President. Subsequently he commenced civil proceedings with a view to indemnification for his imprisonment, but his testimony was not held to be admissable on the ground that he was a convict. Yesterday his counsel contended that his release before the expiration of the term of his servitude was a virtual acknowledgment of his innocence, and the records of his conviction should be destroyed, so as to restore him to his full personal rights. Judge Benedict decided that in no respect could an Executive pardon be regarded as bearing upon the question of the guilt or innocence of a prisoner. Pardons of that character were granted from a variety of reasons. He doubted the right of the Executive to release prisoners after conviction, but there was no precedent for the assertion that such a pardon invalidated the decision arrived at on the trial. He did not see any reason why the records of the court should be set aside, and he denied the motion. The following prisoners, reports of whose trials appeared in THE TIMES, recently, were brought up for sentence. On account of mitigating circumstances in the cases the sentences were not very heavy. Louis Zellner, sending obscene literature through the mail, one year imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary, with hard labor.... Thomas McGuire, a letter-carrier, opening letters committed to him for delivery, six months' imprisonment.... Edward Butler and William Gallagher, smuggling cigars, thirty days' imprisonment. In regard to the offense of smuggling, the Judge took occasion to remark that it was unjust that wealthy importers detected in smuggling should be permitted to compromise their offenses, while their dupes and poor smugglers were dealt with in the severest manner.... James Kelly and Daniel O'Brien, for robbing the Post Office at Piermont, were sentenced each to three years' imprisonment, with hard labor. O'Brien is only eighteen years of age, and has already served a term of imprisonment in Blackwell's Island.... John Moorehead, for dealing in counterfeit money, seven years' imprisonment at hard labor. On the pronouncement of the sentence, Moorehead became very violent and had to be forcibly removed by the officers of the court.... On application of counsel, sentence in the case of Oscar F. Wainright, who was convicted of executing a fraudulent bail bond, was postponed until next Saturday. The court then adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

CLOSE OF THE TERM—NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Abraham Franklin pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... John J. Blair, who pleaded guilty to burglary, was brought up for sentence. The prisoner's relatives attempted to prove good character, with the view of obtaining a lenient sentence, but Assistant District Attorney Rollins showed that the prisoner, although only nineteen years of age, had on two previous occasions been connected with burglaries, and was one of a gang of youthful desperadoes who were a terror to the Harlem district. The prisoner was sent to State Prison for four years.... Peter Gillespie, charged with the larceny of a horse and wagon, the property of Matthew Cairns, on the 15th of January, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for eighteen months.... Joseph Hopkins, alias Charles Melville, a protégé of the notorious thief "Whitey Bob," was placed on trial charged with stealing $100 from the store of George F. Hodgman, No. 27 Maiden lane, on the 2d of September. The prisoner and two confederates came into the store on the day in question, and, according to their usual tactics, two of them engaged the attention of the salesmen while the prisoner, as alleged, abstracted the money. No less than three men had written to District Attorney Phelps claiming the parentage of Hopkins, one of whom sat beside the prisoner during the trial. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and in moving for sentence, Assistant District Attorney Rollins stated to the court that on Dec. 3 the prisoner was sentenced for a precisely similar offense, but for some unaccountable reason was pardoned, although known to the Police as one of the most daring and expert of thieves. Hopkins was sentenced to four years and six months in State Prison.... Carrie Lee pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Six months in the Penitentiary.... Henry Harris, colored, pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent to State Prison for three years.... William Reynolds pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... William Murray pleaded guilty to an attempted petit larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Mary Jane Sinclair, alias Sutherland, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for four years.... Bernard Doran pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge. The Court then adjourned for the term.

THE NEW PARADE GROUND.

It is already known that the Park Commissioners, fortified by an opinion of the Corporation Counsel and message of the Mayor, that they had a right to discontinue all further proceedings for the acquisition of property for the new "parade ground," in the upper portion of the City, had decided to do so. It appears, however, that the property-owners in the vicinity of the proposed parade ground are dissatisfied with this decision, hence an application has been made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for instructions as to their duty in the premises. The matter was argued on the return by the corporation to an order directing them to show cause.

Mr. John P. Shaw and Ex-Judge Davies, who appeared on behalf of the Commissioners and property-owners, contended that the laying out of the parade ground was authorized by special statute; that under the provisions of such statute, the Park Commissioners had power only, with the concurrence of the Major General of the First Division, to select the ground and initiate proceedings toward obtaining it; that once having taken these steps the matter passed beyond their control, and must be continued under the direction of the courts to the end; that keeping the property-holders in suspense is an injustice to them which the court should prevent.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews contended that the Corporation Counsel was, by law, constituted the legal adviser of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, as well as other branches of the City Government; that it was to him they should have applied, if in doubt; that this being in effect a motion, the fourteen days' notice required by statute and due advertisement was necessary, and could not be met by two days' notice by the moving parties to their own attorney. But as he had given an opinion he would state the grounds thereof: The act of 1871, authorizing this parade ground, directed it to be opened in compliance with the act of 1867. That act again gave to the Department of Parks the powers previously exercised by the Mayor, &c., one of which powers was the right to discontinue any street opening before the report had been approved.

Ex-Judge Davies replied that this was not a motion, but an application by the Commissioners as officers of the court for instructions under doubtful circumstances; that he and his associate appeared rather as friends of the court than as attorneys for the Commissioners, and as such were entitled to make suggestions.

The court reserved its decision.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ANNEXED TOWNS.

It seems the Post Office authorities at Washington have reconsidered their action regarding the transmission of letters to that portion of Westchester County recently annexed to this City. Instead of reducing the rate of postage to two cents on letters under half an ounce, they have directed Postmaster James to forward no letters to the annexed districts unless they bear a three-cent stamp each. The public are therefore to understand that if a two-cent stamp be placed on a letter to any portion of Westchester County within the City limits it will not be forwarded to its destination, but will be sent to the Dead-letter Office at Washington. The authorities at the Post Office here are in no way responsible for this action on the part of the Washington authorities. Postmaster James recommended that the rate of postage be made uniform for the whole City, but his recommendation seems not to have been attended to. As there is no free delivery in Morrisania and the other annexed districts, it is admitted that a rate of two cents on each letter is ample, and more than sufficient to cover the expenses of delivery from one office to the other.

THE POTTER'S FIELD.

The committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Nathaniel French, the wealthy planter of the Bahamas, and the burial of his remains in Potter's Field, have not yet commenced their labors. They will probably request the Commissioners of Charities to appear before them and give testimony not only in relation to the disposition of the body, but also in reference to the alleged recklessness with which the remains of persons, not identified by their friends, are thrown into a common pit. Should the investigation be prolonged, evidence will be produced, showing how the dead, who have fallen in the streets, or who have died in Bellevue Hospital, have been thrown into the deep hole—reserved for paupers—while their relatives and friends looked for them in vain. The committee, when they have ceased their examination, will probably report in favor of an ordinance more in accordance with humanity and civilization. They will also recommend that some measures be taken to prevent officials and others from robbing the unknown dead, and securing their identification.

THE DEFAULTING TREASURER OF JERSEY CITY.

Nothing has yet been learned of the whereabouts of Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City. The Grand Jury, now in session, has commenced an investigation of the case, in order to preclude the possibility of any settlement being effected. An advertisement appeared in one of the morning papers, yesterday, urging Hamilton to return with whatever bonds he has in his possession, and giving him the assurance that all would be made right by his friends. This is said to have been instigated by his wife, whose mind has become unsettled in consequence of her husband's crime. The examination of the defaulter's books and accounts still continues, but no further discrepancies have yet been discovered. It was rumored yesterday afternoon that a further defalcation of $17,000 had been discovered, but the rumor could not be traced to any authentic source. The members of the Board of Finance entertain a well-founded suspicion that another person in the city had cognizance of and was probably implicated with Hamilton in the defalcation. Hamilton's friends profess to be firmly convinced that his flight and defalcation are the result of a conspiracy on the part of Winetta Montague, the actress, with whom he is said to have fled, and an actor named Ward, in whose company she has been traveling for some time. When he was introduced to Miss Montague she inquired if he was "well fixed," and was then informed of his position and connections. They immediately became very intimate, and he made her a number of valuable presents. At that time Hamilton frequently remained away from home all night, and informed his wife that he had been sent to Boston by the Board of Finance to negotiate the sale of bonds. This, of course, was untrue, as the Finance Committee of the board negotiated all sales of bonds. Ward, the actor, is now playing an engagement in Washington, and it is confidently supposed that Miss Montague and Hamilton are there also or in the neighborhood. Miss Montague has no theatrical engagement at present.

In connection with this statement the Boston *Evening Transcript*, of the 29th inst., in the course of an article, says: "The morning papers announce, on the authority of dispatches from New-York, that Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, was supposed to be in Boston, and the reason therefor was because of his intimacy with a certain actress. Such, however, proves not to be the case. The lady was in Philadelphia two weeks ago, but has not been seen in Boston since that time, and it is not thought that she is here. Two New-York detectives who have visited Boston under the apprehension that they could procure the arrest of Hamilton, have thus far failed to make any points in the case, and have little reason to believe that they will find him in this vicinity.

Yesterday Police Commissioner Neilson succeeded in procuring the original dispatch sent by Hamilton from Boston on Monday. The writing and signature have been identified as his, proving that he went to Boston when he left Jersey City. The Police Department has been directed by the Board of Finance not to incur any great expense in searching for the fugitive, because, as they suppose the City will not lose anything by the defalcation, his capture would not be any practical benefit to the City. The Police, therefore, having no means except such as is furnished by the Board of Finance, are compelled to give up the pursuit. They made a final effort Thursday night by stationing officers in front of every hotel of any consequence in New-York, but Hamilton did not make his appearance.

THE LEXINGTON AVENUE OPENING.

Proceedings for the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the opening of Lexington avenue from One Hundred and Second Street to Harlem River came up before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Andrews invited the attention of the court to the fact that the act under which the Commissioners acquired authority required as a precedent formality that the original notice should be published in two or more papers designated as official organs for corporation advertising. In this case, though the preliminary notice was published in some of the City journals, yet it was not published in any official paper, none such having been designated at that time. This objection, Mr. Andrews submitted to the court, might be hereafter construed as a fatal irregularity, depriving the Commissioners of jurisdiction, and leaving the assessments liable to be vacated by the courts. If, however, the court should be of opinion that the irregularity suggested was without vitality to impair the legality of the acts of the Commissioners, he was prepared to make the formal motion for the confirmation of their report.

Numerous counsel representing property owners to whom awards had been made, appeared to urge the adoption of the report.

Messrs. Allison and Shaw, who represented a number of the property owners, based their opposition to the validity of the objection suggested by the Corporation Counsel, on the fact that in numerous cases in their practice since the passage of the act of 1872, to vacate assessments imposed on the property of their clients, in which the point of irregularity in the mode of advertising had been presented, the court uniformly overruled that special point, holding that the provisions of the act named cured all such irregularities. Judge Lawrence took the papers, reserving his decision.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a near resident of New-York City, the question of "Rapid Transit" has a value which can be easily understood, and the reason that but one of the many schemes that have been introduced has been put to practical use, was the very good reason of "no funds to build with." The capitalists of the City and the surrounding country that would be inclined to take interest in railroad investments know that to the original builders but little profit ever comes, and that, in all probability, the stock of the road could be bought after completion at less than the original subscription price. Ask the builders of the Elevated Road. It is very well for the press to talk of the interest that all take in the enterprise, but only a few have the money, and they are always very conservative; and it can be easily seen that if a "rapid-transit" road is ever built with a view of being a real benefit to the City and passengers it must be built by the money of the people through their representatives, the City Government, and I, for one, wish that it could be built and controlled by the Corporation of the City, and relieve the community of another gambling stock, as then the careful men of Wall street would not have a chance to issue bonds of various titles, and stock "preferred and common" to such an amount that none but experts would be able to tell what value the road was supposed to represent. For example, see railroad stock and bonds of the present day.

TAX-PAYER, City.

JANUARY, 1874.

A LETTER FROM A CORONER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE TIMES of yesterday contains an editorial criticism on the Stiner inquest, which is as unjust in spirit as unjustified by the true facts of the case, although no doubt prompted by the best motives. The statement "that the testimony produced concerning the construction of the house in reference to its danger from fire was scanty and almost worthless" is erroneous. Not only did I subpœna all the officials connected with the Insurance, Fire, and Building Departments, but also a number of architects, builders, furnace-makers, and other experts and mechanics engaged in the construction of houses, and their unanimous testimony showed that the Stiner building was as good and solid, and, by its construction, as safe from fire, as any in the City. I dismissed, in fact, several architects and experts because the jury felt satisfied upon that point, and declined to hear further testimony in that direction. Whether I have "neglected the opportunity to do a great public service," as you are pleased to say, I leave for the public to judge. I care neither for praise nor censure, and am proud and independent enough to be solely guided by the law on one side, and by my conscience and sense of duty on the other, regardless of everything else. A closer examination of the voluminous testimony taken in the inquest—of which only deficient fragments have been published—will bear me out, and I would only add that the conscientious, painstaking, and intelligent jury in this case, who made great personal exertions and sacrifices, and gave much of their time to an unrequited labor of duty, deserve something better than censure and rebuke.

ADOLPH KESSLER, M. D., Coroner.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NO. 40 EAST HOUSTON STREET, NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 30, 1874.

THE COMMUNIST RIOTERS.

Justus Schwab, Charles Diess, Adolph Koefler, Henry Felter, Thomas Oates, John Muller, George Diesberger, and John Englehardt, all indicted for riot and assault and battery in connection with the Tompkins square riots, were all rearrested yesterday, on bench-warrants issued by District Attorney Phelps, and were brought to the Court of General Sessions, where bail was fixed at $1,000. Diess, Koefler, and Schwab supplied the necessary bail and were released; the others were committed to the Tombs in default of bail.

LITERATURE A LA MODE.

THE PLAYS OF THE DAY IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Under date of Jan. 15, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal, as follows:

"If it were allowable to say of literature what has been said of politics, and to pretend that a people has but the literature it deserves, one would have a very mediocre idea of the French people. Seldom has any literary epoch been poorer in productions worthy of being pointed out to public admiration than the present one in France. Since 1830, since the epoch of transition when France tried to galvanize her literary spirit by a revolution in literature as well as in politics, there has been no greater scarcity of literary and dramatic talent than at present. The war of 1870, the convulsions it brought along with it, the indecision which resulted from it, paralyzed the literary efforts of the country. Already, under the Empire, literature had entered on a path which could but make its action sterile, if not fatal. Opulence had become extreme; in places where speculation produced a flood of riches, pleasure and enjoyment had taken the first place and become the principal preoccupation of every one. Literature had conformed to the general sentiment. There remained but few of those men who had sufficient talent to run counter to the preferences of the crowd and direct the current; the others had just enough of talent to bend to the caprices of the mob. Every class of French society had its appropriate literature, now elegant, now vulgar, but always corrupt. While the lower classes found pleasure in vulgar crimes, perpetrated in a savage manner, the middle classes delighted in the reading of crimes more ingeniously executed. A more unnerving and corrupting literature served as intellectual food for the idle classes, and made them familiar with vices till then consigned to absolute shade. From that time the literary standard fell, and the number of authors increased. When nothing more than immorality and corruption was necessary in a writer, every scribbler discovered in himself sufficient talent, if not sufficient orthography, to become an author. The *feuilletons* of the newspapers were disputed for by men without conscience, without conviction, and without knowledge, who, in a feeble style, described passions without greatness and vices without point. For such literature, which could find readers only among the idle classes, special organs were necessary, and they soon appeared. Light journalism quickly took the place of political and serious journalism. No one was assured of impunity but those who thought the pursuit a pleasure. Whoever encouraged his readers to take an interest in social problems was exposed to ruinous persecution. That tendency to general corruption, after passing from books to the newspaper, passed from the newspaper to the theatre. The book which had at first described the society where everything is venal passed to the stage, and substituted for the cold pages of the novel the charm of scenery, the splendor of illumination, the contagion of collective enthusiasm, and seduction personified in an actress. Dumas had opened the way with a great display of talent; others, jealous of his lucrative success, but without his talent, called to their aid the art of the *modiste* and the man-milliner. The idea of winning a great success by means of the dresses of the actresses was one more step in that easy and lucrative path.

When it is remembered that the actresses of Parisian theatres receive on an average from £30 to £40 a month, and that in the pieces in question dresses were changed five or six times, and that each costume represented a month's salary, an idea may be formed of the immediate consequences of the system. Literary art counted for nothing in the success of the author and his interpreters. The piece played was merely intended to make the most out of the actress, to whom the author had supplied the situations best calculated to bring out the graces of her costume, and who procured for the author the public which fought at the theatre doors less for the sake of applauding than for the sake of seeing. From the stage the corruption in dress and its consequences stepped into the real world. Ladies who had come to see the piece dreamt thenceforward only of the dress, and seeing how easy it made success, they began to dress like actresses. Literature had begun by preparing the journal, the journal prepared the theatre, the theatre created dress, the dress made the actress, who reduced her art to a mere accessory, the actress produced the *cocodette*, and Satan supplied the *cocodette* with the man-milliner, who was to complete the whole edifice. All French literature, or what is generally so called, had for its culminating point, its key-stone, the man-milliner, who created a costume for each personality, and who succeeded in getting it believed that each of his dresses was adapted to the particular physiognomy of her who wore it. At bottom the contrary was the fact. The inventor created a dress according to his fancy, and his art consisted especially in creating dresses which justified the enormous prices he asked for them. Once the toilette created, it was for the physiognomy of the wearer to adapt itself to it, and it must be added that those dresses seldom required a modest demeanor or eyes cast down. When the *petites dames* who were making their first steps in the path of cocodettism came to the man-milliners, the young ladies were called whose business it was to try the dresses on, and show what they must represent when worn. Those young ladies, who are chosen with particular care, form a pretty numerous corporation in Paris dress-making houses. They have a slender, curved, elegant waist, they walk with rare perfection, and conform to Voltaire's maxim by gliding along without making their weight felt. They are blondes or brunettes, have their hair dressed with the utmost elegance, wear fairy-like boots, and earn an average of £3 or £4 a month. When a dummy has to show off a dress to advantage, a fair or dark one is chosen by the saleswoman according to the complexion of the buyer. The saleswoman has none of the elegance of the dummy; she possesses a talent for selling, and the self-denial to make the graces of the dummy appear to more advantage. An intelligent dummy, who can suit her hair to the dresses she tries on, and to the demeanor she assumes, is highly prized, and contributes enormously to the success of the sale. At 7 P. M. the dummy leaves the warehouse and practices attitudes on her own account. But the demeanor she assumed during the day is not lost upon the *petite dame* who has been to the man-milliner's, and a week later she has modified her deportment to suit the dress supplied her, instead of having chosen a dress to suit her natural gait and appearance. Unfortunately such transformations have deeper consequences than are apparent, and it is of this compound of novel, newspaper, comedy, man-milliner, actress, dummy, *cocodette* and *gommeux* that is composed the light, superficial, dissatisfied, and turbulent society which forms what is called, by those who belong to it, 'the Parisian world.' The war and its fatal consequences, which it was hoped would modify that society, have not produced the effect expected. No new serious work has risen above the decline which has been going on for ten years. If proof of this decline is asked for, let the inquirer consider who the new members of the Academy, recently appointed, are. Among the literary productions of the last twelve months there is none which will survive. The geographical, historical, and literary dictionary of Bouillet, which forms one-half of the science of every well-bred Frenchman, has alone undergone a happy modification and been completed by a historical and geographical atlas, which will more than ever make the volumes the constant source whence Frenchmen, who have no longer any time to educate themselves, will draw their knowledge. Contrary to what used to be seen formerly, it is extremely rare nowadays to find a *savant* pursuing that modest labor which carries in itself its greatest enjoyment. In literature, as in the drama, such efforts are phenomena, and the men who make them are very seldom to be found. M. Sardou, the inventor of dress literature, has continued, it is true, his researches into costumes, and has given the Variétés 'Les Merveilleuses,' a piece in which the correctness of the dresses is carried to success. Unfortunately, he has gone from bad to worse, and, after having begun his success with pieces in which there was too much dress, he seems inclined to end with pieces in which there is not enough of it. Dumas, too, seemed determined to escape from his first manner by writing pieces to solve social problems. But the public and the critics would not let their prey go; they want to be amused, and not corrected. Dumas soon gave up his 'Femme de Claude' to return to 'M. Alphonse,' and both public and critics applauded him frantically for writing a work which is one of the most immoral that have come from his bold pen. It is easier to get possession of the public through its vices than to correct it of them."

MILD WINTERS.

The mildness of the present season, both here and in Europe, has induced some of the book-worms to look up precedents. The result is that so far, at least, as Europe is concerned, for we have not the same records here to fall back upon, the present bears no comparison to some of the Winters long gone by. In 1172 the temperature was so high in England that leaves came out on the trees in January, and birds hatched their broods in February. In 1289 the Winter was equally mild, and the maidens of Cologne wore wreaths of violets and corn-flowers at Christmas and on Twelfth Day. In 1421 the trees flowered in the month of March, and the vines in the month of April. Cherries ripened in the same month, and grapes appeared in May. In 1572 the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched their young in February, as in 1172; in 1585 the same thing was repeated, and it is added that the corn was in the ear at Easter. There was in France neither snow nor frost throughout the Winters of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617, and 1659; finally, in 1662, even in the north of Germany, the stoves were not lighted, and trees flowered in February. Coming to later dates, the Winter of 1846-7, when it thundered at Paris on the 28th of January, and that of 1866, the year of the great inundation of the Seine, may be mentioned as exceptionally mild.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The Committees on Qualifications and Character of applicants for admission to the Bar, appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court at its present term, have reported in favor of the admission of the following-named gentlemen: George Zabriskie, Charles Nathan Harris, William R. Stewart, George Lockhart Rives, Emmet R. Olcott, Horace Stiefel, Edward J. Cramer, Joseph B. Ros, William C. Dorney, George Tompkins, Walter R. Conway, Walter H. Coleman. The foregoing-named gentlemen will appear before the Clerk of General Term to sign the roll, and take the customary oath of office.

THE LAWRENCE EXTRADITION CASE.

COMPLICATED PROCEEDINGS—ARGUMENTS IN APPEAL—THE WRIT OF CERTIORARI DISMISSED, AND THE PRISONER REMANDED.

An appeal in the extradition case of Joab Lawrence was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The facts upon which the appeal was based are as follows: On the 8th of December, 1873, Lawrence was arrested by the Sheriff of New-York, under a warrant of the Governor of the State, for the purpose of extradition to the jurisdiction of the State of Michigan. On the day following the arrest, a writ of habeas corpus was issued in the prisoner's behalf from the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the return to which the Governor's warrant was set up as lawful authority for the prisoner's detention. To this return a demurrer was interposed on behalf of the prisoner, and the only question raised thereon or argued was as to the sufficiency of the warrant, upon its face, to authorize or justify the restraint of the prisoner. At that time the facts concerning the requisition papers, set forth in the traverse submitted on this argument to the effect that no indictment was presented to the Governor of this State as the basis of his warrant, but only affidavits not authenticated by the Governor of Michigan, and too indefinite even to authorize the Magistrate before whom they were sworn to commit the prisoner on any charge therein contained, were unknown to the relator or his counsel. The writ was dismissed, and the prisoner remanded, and these proceedings before the Court of Oyer and Terminer were pleaded on this argument as a prior adjudication, as were also similar proceedings with a like result had in the Circuit Court of the United States in this City. On a new petition of the prisoner, alleging the insufficiency of the requisition papers upon which the aforesaid warrant for his arrest was issued, the writ of habeas corpus in the present case was issued by Judge Lawrence, to which the Sheriff made return setting forth the proceedings previously had in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Circuit Court of the United States. The result of this proceeding was that Judge Brady made an order dismissing the writ and remanding the prisoner, but on application of the latter's counsel subsequently granted a writ of certiorari, under which his decision has now been carried to this branch of the court for argument and review.

The case was argued at length by Mr. Willard Bartlett on behalf of the prisoner, and District Attorney Phelps opposed. Mr. Bartlett contended that the writ of habeas corpus should not have been dismissed on the ground of a prior adjudication; that the proceedings in the Court of Oyer and Terminer did not constitute such prior adjudication; that the only question which did or could arise therein was as to the sufficiency of the warrant upon its face, the facts pleaded in this proceeding not having been before that court, nor were they even known, or could they have been by due diligence known to the prisoner or his counsel at the time; that the leading cases in the courts of this State on the question of *res adjudicata*, as applied to habeas corpus proceedings, are Mercien vs. The People, 25 Wend., 64, and 3 Hill, 399; matter of Da Costa, 1 Park Cr. R., 129; The People vs. Burnett, 13 Abb., 8; in none of which is the doctrine claimed on behalf of the people in this case asserted, except where the facts are the same as those upon which the former adjudication was made; that new facts, therefore, such as were presented by the traverse herein, clearly take this case out of the operation of the doctrine, so far as the proceedings in the Court of Oyer and Terminer are concerned. The proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States failed, also, to present a case of prior adjudication, in that it does not appear before this court what the nature of the traverse in that case was, or what the issue decided. But a careful and thorough review of the question of former adjudication in such cases as this was made by the United States District Judge for the Northern District of New-York, in the matter of William Reynolds, reported in 6 Parker's Crim. Rep., 276. Judge Hall there says: "I am inclined to think, that, even in States where a prior adjudication under a writ of habeas corpus is held to be a bar to a subsequent proceeding, the decision of the court of another State, or of a court acting under a different legislative jurisdiction, would not be considered a bar to such proceeding." On the question of the sufficiency of the papers upon which the Governor's warrant was issued, counsel argued at great length the fact that they were not certified as authentic by the Governor of Michigan; that the requisition contains a provision and condition that the State of Michigan shall be liable for no expense incurred in the pursuit and arrest of the prisoner; that the affidavits which accompany the requisition papers contain no allegation that the prisoner has fled from the State of Michigan and from the justice of said State; that neither the affidavit nor complaint accompanying the requisition papers is so explicit or certain that if laid before a Magistrate it would justify him in committing the relator to answer any charge therein named, making it apparent that the Governor of New-York was without jurisdiction, and that the order of Judge Brady holding the contrary should be reversed and the prisoner discharged.

Mr. Phelps submitted that the prisoner having selected first the Supreme Court, and next the United States Circuit Court, to pass upon his rights, should be held bound by their decisions, and should not be allowed to reverse them by the ingenious method of applying afterward to an inferior jurisdiction, from which he can again resort to another branch of the Supreme Court; that the objection growing out of the want of an indictment is untenable, criminal prosecutions in the State of Michigan not being commenced by indictment, nor would an indictment be indispensable in any case to support a requisition; that the papers are certified by the Governor of Michigan, "to be duly authenticated in accordance with the laws" of that State, and this form of certificate has been approved by the courts; that the condition in the requisition that the State of Michigan shall not be liable for expenses incurred in the pursuit, is printed, not written, thus showing that it is the ordinary form used, and forms no peculiarity of this case; that the only requirement under the Constitution of the United States is: First, that the person be charged with crime; second, that he shall flee from justice; third, that he shall be found in another State; fourth, that a demand be made by the Executive; fifth, that the Executive making the demand shall produce a copy of an indictment or affidavit, made before a Magistrate of his State, charging the crime, &c.; sixth, that he shall certify the indictment or affidavit authentic, all of which have been complied with in this case.

The court dismissed the writ, and remanded the prisoner.

The case attracts considerable interest, not only because of the persistency with which it has been fought on the part of the prisoner, but also because of the complications which always arise in cases of extradition.

A PRACTICAL GRAND JURY.

NURSERIES OF DEATH—OFFICIAL NUISANCES—THE MAYOR AND SEVERAL MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS—THE DELINQUENTS.

The Grand Jury having concluded their labors came into court yesterday and handed in the following presentment:

GRAND JURY ROOM, Jan. 30, 1874.

The grand inquest in and for the City and County of New-York having entertained and considered the several subjects of the discharge of the river silt excavated from the docks, and of coal-cinders and ashes from steam vessels in the waters of the bay and rivers adjacent to this City; the discharge of liquid refuse from gas-works into the sewers under the streets leading into the rivers; the incumbering of streets and sidewalks and the erection of sheds and inclosed buildings upon the bulk-heads and piers upon the river fronts, respectfully submit that in the discharge of the silt excavated from the docks, and of coal-cinders from steam vessels into the bay and rivers, that the depth of their basin is decreased thereby, and that as a consequence their tidal and fluvial volumes are impaired; that the light portion of the silt and the ashes discharged in this manner are born away by the currents and gradually deposited in the quiescent portions of the waters, as upon shoals and shores; whereby both their tidal area and volume are lessened, and as the result of this reduction of their volume their scouring action in maintaining the required depth of water over the bar at Sandy Hook is gradually lessened.

That in the discharge of the liquid refuse from the gas works into the sewers of the streets and from thence flowing into the docks between the piers, noxious vapors are exhaled therefrom, permeating dwellings to the detriment of the health of our citizens, and discoloring vessels, buildings, and merchandise subjected thereto. That while we fully accord with the imperative requirements of commerce, great privileges and necessities in the accommodation of merchandise in transit, yet the continuous incumbrance of the streets and sidewalks and the construction of inflammable sheds and inclosed buildings on the piers is wholly at variance with the requirements of our citizens in the transportation of merchandise and facility of transit, and in security against fire to the vessels moored to the piers and to the buildings and property upon the river streets.

Entertaining these views, we present the several matters referred to as violations of law and propriety as nuisances demanding abatement, and that they are severally pregnant with injury to the commercial interests of this City, inductive to disease and discomfort to our citizens, because of an unnecessary obstruction to their property, and involving a loss of vessels, goods, and stores by fire; and we further submit to his Honor the Mayor and the Departments of Public Works, Docks, Health, and Buildings their further consideration of these matters.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Foreman.
THOMAS WOODWARD, Secretary.

The Grand Jury then presented a number of indictments, and were discharged with the thanks of the court.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The case of James McDermott, editor of a Brooklyn Sunday paper, charged with shooting John McDonough, of No. 392 Bowery, fully reported in yesterday's TIMES, was up before Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. McDonough's wound was so slight that he appeared in court and became bondsman for McDermott. [illegible], whom McDermott intended to shoot, was put under bail, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of larceny for attempting to steal some papers from McDermott, some ten days ago.... At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred in a printing office on the third floor of No. 13 Park row, between Patrick Feely, of No. 12½ Vandewater street, and William Daugherty, of No. 112 William street, during which Feely stabbed Daugherty under the right shoulder blade, inflicting a severe wound. Daugherty was taken to Park Hospital, and Feely was arrested.... Nicholas Meyer was committed in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing a truck worth $120 from the door of Charles Hecker, No. 151 Ludlow street....Patrick Murphy and Patrick Brady, aged respectively ten and twelve, were committed to await the injuries of Robert Hand, another juvenile. They were all playing a game of marbles, and owing to some dispute the two prisoners attacked Hand and stabbed him in the thigh. His wound is very dangerous, and the doctor at Bellevue Hospital fears a fatal termination.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 2: Nos. 82, 94, 95, 86, 93, 90, 96, 99.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Davis, and Judges Daniels, Barrett, and Donohue.

Cornelius Furling vs. Margaret King; motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Davis.

James Coogan vs. The Mayor; Michael Dolan vs. The Mayor; John Brennan vs. The Mayor; motions denied, without costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Davis.

Thomas Holloway vs. Benj. F. Stephens; motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Edwin R. Brink vs. Republic Fire Insurance Company; Edwin R. Brink vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company; Edwin R. Brink vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company; Edwin R. Brink vs. Niagara Insurance Company; order reversed, and order of reference vacated on plaintiff's stipulating that the evidence of witnesses, now absent from the State, taken before the referee be read on the trial at Circuit. Opinion by Judge Daniels, Judge Barrett dissenting.

Charles A. Whitmore vs. Burhans Van Steenburgh; order appealed from reversed, with $10 costs, and motion to vacate arrest denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Barrett.

Mary Delany vs. Martin Delany; order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Davis.

David H. Wallace et al. vs. The American Linen Thread Company; order reversed, with $10 costs and commission granted.

Elizabeth Brinkley vs. Hugh L. Brinkley; order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Barrett.

In re John J. Astor; order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Davis.

Chas. A. G. Depew vs. Cynthia B. Dewey; order reversed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Trenor W. Park vs. Thomas B. Musgrave; order reversed with $10 costs of appeal, and a motion to continue injunction denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Barrett.

Amos S. Rogers, Assignee, vs. George Schmersal et al.; order reversed with $10 costs, and motion denied with $10 costs.

The People vs. Frank R. Sherwin; order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Henry Lergold vs. Charles Puchta; order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

David B. Richards vs. Orange Judd; order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Davis.

Edward S. Innes vs. Margaret Purcell; order denying motion to remove Referee denied with $10 costs; order allowing Referee $100 for his fees reversed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Same vs. Same, (five cases;) orders affirmed.

Maria Pauline Von Rhade vs. Adolph Von Rhade; order appealed from modified and affirmed as modified. Opinion by Judge Daniels, Judge Donohue dissenting.

Alvah Miller vs. Charles S. P. Bowles, Nathan Appleton vs. Charles S. P. Bowles; orders affirmed. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Elisha D. Whitney vs. Richard Penistan; order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Betsey Mitchell vs. Martin J. Bunn; order reversed and order to be entered in conformity to opinion of Judge Daniels.

Samuel S. Tredwell vs. Ralph M. Pomeroy; Same vs. Same; appeals dismissed with $10 costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Davis.

Walter W. Price vs. Juliet Price and Constance B. Price; order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The Bowery National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Chief Justice Davis.

John J. Davenport vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Dennis Hogan vs. The People; conviction affirmed and proceedings remitted for sentence. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Richard E. Mount, Executor, vs. Nathan D. Ellingwood; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Davis.

The People ex rel Margaret J. Leary vs. Thaddeus H. Lane, Justice, &c.; proceedings reversed with costs. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

C. Bainbridge Smith, Executor, vs. Winchester Britton; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Davis.

Milton A. Goodenough vs. Wm. H. Spencer; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People ex rel Sarah Ann Splain vs. The New-York Asylum; proceedings affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

David Banks et al. vs. Charlotte A. Banks, &c.; order modified so as to direct the amount to be paid to the widow according to the statute. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People ex rel Silas Y. Tuttle vs. Wm. T. Walton; proceedings affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Henry Alker, Public Administrator, vs. Moritz Salomon; order affirmed with $10 costs.

James P. Decker vs. Lorin Ingersoll; order affirmed with costs with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

Joseph W. Savage vs. Josephine Allen; order reversed without costs.

The People ex rel. Joab Lawrence vs. John R. Brady, Justice, &c.; proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Bodner vs. Bodner; Schloeninger vs. Schloeninger; reports confirmed and judgments of divorce granted.

Wood vs. Saul; judgment granted.

In the matter, &c., Freeman; DeLong vs. Dittenhoffer, Eagan vs. Walsh, Schenck, &c., vs. Ingraham; memoranda.

Chumasero vs. Lee, &c.; Receiver appointed.

In the matter, &c., Young; In the matter, &c., New-Amsterdam Insurance Company; Krikara vs. Suchey; orders granted.

By Judge Brady.

Bartlett vs. McNeill; granted.

In the matter, &c., Mailer; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Eisner vs. Misbam; Talcott vs. Belding; Gurley vs. Lewis; orders granted.

Strits vs. Loch et al; motion for reference and Receiver granted.

Moses vs. Waterbury Button Company; motion granted. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

DEVLIN'S CONTRACT.

Charles Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.—In this action, the facts of which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, the jury have rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $28,252 88, and the court grants an extra allowance of $500 to be added thereto. In computing amount of their verdict the jury deducted $5,000 for the forfeiture of Gillespie's contract, the plaintiff in this suit being surety for its fulfillment in that amount. They also added to their verdict the following unusual finding: "We further find that Controller Green was guilty of negligence and bad faith in retaining the papers for the levy of the assessment after the work had been completed."

D. C. Calvin, for plaintiff; D. J. Dean and H. J. Forker, for defendant.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 5,026 bales; gross, 5,688 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,209 bales; to the Continent, 1,917 bales; to France, 1,211 bales; coastwise, 3,149 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 5,000 bales; stock, 299,691 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 62,995 bales; gross, 67,298 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 18,195 bales; to the Continent, 6,029 bales; to France, 17,530 bales; coastwise, 8,253 bales; sales, 45,000 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; good ordinary, 13¼c.@13½c.; net receipts, 1,274 bales; gross, 1,275 bales; exports to France, 3,820; coastwise, 789 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 71,034 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 14,041 bales; gross, 14,043 bales; exports to France, 3,820 bales; coastwise, 3,574 bales; sales, 9,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 30.—Cotton steady; demand good; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 4,571 bales; sales, 1,750 bales; stock, 117,936 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 18,833 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,120 bales; to the Continent, 2,480 bales; to France, 649 bales; coastwise, 4,005 bales; sales, 8,850 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅛ for money and the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108¾; 1867s, 108½; 10-40s, 105½. Erie Railway Shares, 44½; do., preferred, 69½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44½@44¾.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £243,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 15c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 72,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export, and 4,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 638,000 bales, including 230,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 95,000 bales, including 70,000 bales American; actual export, 9,000 bales. Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 23,000 quarters, including 19,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 407,000 bales, including 302,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable, January, at 7 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 13s. 5d.@13s. 9d. ₽ cental for average California White; 13s. 9d.@14s. for Club do., and 12s. @12s. 8d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 39s. 6d.@40s. ₽ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 41s. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 42s. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7⅞d.; do., do., deliverable January at 7¾d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Midling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 7⅝d. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

7 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable January at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Refined Petroleum, 11¾d. ₽ gallon. Evening—Fine Rosin, 14s.@16s. ₽ cwt. Linseed-oil, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1200 Western Union.. 75¾	2100 Lake Shore...... 80⅝
400 do.......c. 75⅝	3500 do........ 80¾
800 do........ 75⅝	200 do........ 80⅞
1400 do.......s3. 75½	400 do.......s3. 81
2100 do........ 75½	500 do........ 81⅛
300 do........ 75⅝	1700 do........ 81¼
500 do......b3. 75¾	1000 do.......c. 81¼
300 do........ 75¾	1400 do......s3. 81⅛
200 do........ 75⅞	100 do........ 81⅛
600 do......b3. 76	100 do......b3. 81¼
700 do........ 76	400 Del., L. & W...... 105
900 do........ 75⅞	100 do......b3. 105¼
100 Panama........ 116	100 Tol. & Wab....... 52¾
2100 Pacific Mail...... 40	500 do........ 53
400 do........ 39⅞	400 do........ 53¼
2000 do........ 39¾	100 do........ 53½
700 do........ 39⅝	300 Ohio & Miss....s3. 34⅛
900 do........ 39½	200 do........ 34¼
400 do........ 39⅝	400 do.......s3. 34⅜
1500 do........ 39¾	100 do......b3. 34½
300 do......b3. 39⅞	200 do........ 34⅜
200 do......s3. 39¾	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 39⅜
400 do........ 39¾	100 do........ 39¼
50 do........ 39½	1500 do.....b30. 39⅜
300 do........ 39⅞	400 At. & Pac. Pf...... 18⅜
800 do........ 40	200 do........ 18⅝
200 do........ 40⅛	500 do........ 18½
200 do.......c. 40⅛	200 do........ 18¾
600 do........ 40¼	100 do........ 18⅞
200 Union Pacific..... 34⅛	700 do........ 19
100 do........ 34¼	1100 do........ 18⅞
200 do.......c. 34¼	100 do......b5. 19
400 do........ 34⅜	800 do......b3. 19
800 do........ 34½	400 do........ 18⅞
100 North-western.... 58¼	500 do........ 19
100 do........ 58½	34 Han. & St. Jo...... 30½
100 do........ 58⅜	600 C., C. & I. C...... 30⅛
100 do......s3. 58¼	900 do......s3. 30
100 do........ 58¾	100 do......b3. 30
20 N. W. Pref...... 71¼	100 do........ 29⅞
1600 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 102⅝	700 do........ 29¾
100 do.......c. 102¾	100 do........ 29⅝
110 do........ 102⅞	1700 do........ 29¾
700 St. Paul........ 45⅞	400 do......b3. 29⅞
500 do......s3. 46	200 do........ 29⅞
100 do......b3. 46¼	100 Erie Railway...c. 48⅝
100 do.......c. 46⅛	300 do........ 48⅞
400 do........ 46¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C........ 118⅜	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64........ 116½
3,000 do.......12. 118¼	500 do.......12. 116½
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.......12. 117⅝	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.... 116½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62........ 114⅞	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........ 117¾
16,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64........ 116½	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........ 117¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Va. 6s, old..... 42	800 Union Pac....b. c. 34⅜
5,000 Va. 6s, Consol. 52	1100 do........ 34¼
5,000 N. Car. 6s, Sp. T., 3d cl..b3. 12	100 do.......c. 34¼
	1700 do........ 34⅜
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....b. c. 91¾	200 do......b3. 34½
	400 do......b3. 34⅜
3,000 Erie 3d........ 99½	700 do........ 34⅜
1,000 Long Dock Bs. 95	500 do........ 34¼
1,000 L.S.C.Reg.Bds. 94½	100 do......s3. 34¼
1,000 C.P.Gold Bds.. 95	200 do......b3. 34⅝
5,000 do........ 95	1200 L.S.&M.S.b.c.s3. 81⅛
1,000 Pac.7s Guart'd by St. of Mo. 97	200 do........ 81¼
	200 do......s3. 81⅛
17,000 C.& N.W.Cons. Coup. G.Bds. 86¾	400 do.......c. 81¼
	100 do........ 81¼
8,000 do........ 86⅝	700 do........ 81⅜
10,000 do..b. c.s3. 86½	1100 do........ 81¼
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 85½	500 do.......c. 81¼
5,000 do........ 85⅝	100 do........ 81⅛
2,000 Pac. 10s, Inc.. 80⅛	100 do........ 81¼
18,000 do........ 80	200 do......s3. 81⅛
2,000 do........ 80⅛	200 do......b3. 81¼
1,000 H.& St.Jo.Con. 85½	1400 do........ 81¼
5,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 79⅛	900 do........ 81⅛
1,000 C.C.& I. C.1st. 86⅞	9 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 77½
4,000 C., C. & I. Cen. 2d...b. c. c. 67½	100 Panama R...b. c. 116½
	200 do........ 116¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L.Div.b.c. 90½	65 do........ 116½
	300 do......b3. 117
2,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 29¾	200 do........ 117
2,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 99¼	7 Chic. & N. W...... 59
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 60	500 do..b. c. c. 59
5,000 Del.& Hud.1st, '84.....b. c. 101	100 do......b3. 59
	100 do........ 59
100 Bank of Com.... 115¼	200 do......s3. 59
50 Fourth Nat.Bank. 106½	100 M. & St.P.b.c.b3. 46¼
5 Am. Exch. Bank. 109½	500 do........ 46⅜
10 Cen. Nat. Bank.. 100	200 do.......c. 46⅜
300 West. U. T...b. c. 75⅞	100 do......s3. 46¼
1700 do........ 76	100 do........ 46¼
200 do.......c. 76⅛	100 M.&St.P.Pref.b.c. 71
400 do......s3. 76	200 do......b3. 71
100 do........ 76	129 Del., L. & W...s3. 105
700 do......s3. 75⅞	200 Tol.&Wab.b.c.b3. 53¼
300 do........ 75⅞	500 do........ 53¼
3300 do........ 76	100 do......s3. 53⅛
200 do........ 76	300 do........ 53⅜
700 do......b3. 76	100 St. L. & I. M.b. c. 64
400 do......s3. 76	100 do.....b60. 65
200 do........ 76⅛	200 do......b3. 64¾
32 Adams Ex........ 94¼	700 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 39⅜
100 U. S. Ex......b. c. 69½	500 do.....b15. 39½
200 Erie R.......b. c. 48⅞	40 St. Louis,K.C.& N. Pref.......b. c. 31
100 Erie Pref........ 75	
5 Del. & H. Canal.. 116	700 At. & Pa.Pref.b.c. 18⅞
200 Harlem R........ 124¾	100 do......b3. 19
5 Mich. Central.... 90⅝	200 do......s3. 18⅞
30 Pacific Mail..... 40¼	500 do........ 18⅞
500 do.....b. c. 40¼	200 do........ 18¾
1400 do........ 40⅜	200 do........ 18⅝
600 do........ 40⅜	200 do........ 18⅜
200 do......b3. 40½	200 do........ 18½
200 do........ 40⅝	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 31
300 do........ 40⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.s3. 39½
100 do........ 40⅞	100 do.b.c.b30. 39¾
100 do........ 40¾	200 do........ 39¾
100 do.......c. 40¾	200 Ohio & M...b. c. 34⅜
100 N.Y.C.&H.bc.b10. 103	200 do.......c. 34¼
100 do.......c. 103	400 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 29⅞
100 do........ 103	100 do.......c. 29⅞
200 do........ 102⅞	150 do........ 29⅞
2300 do........ 103	500 do........ 29¾
300 do........ 103⅛	200 do........ 29⅞
100 Ill. Cen.b. c. s15. 101¾	900 do........ 30
100 Chi. & R. I....... 104½	100 do......b3. 30
10 do....b. c. 104½	100 do........ 30¼
100 do........ 104⅝	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Pacific Mail...b3. 40⅞	100 Rock Island...s3. 104⅝
100 do......s3. 40⅝	1000 Union Pacific.b3. 34½
100 do........ 40¾	300 do.......c. 34⅜
500 do........ 40⅞	100 do.....b30. 34½
900 do......b3. 41	200 North-west....b3. 59¼
400 do........ 41	600 do........ 59¼
100 do........ 41⅛	100 do......s3. 59¼
300 do......b3. 41⅛	100 do.....s15. 59¼
600 do......s3. 41	150 St. Louis & I. M... 64½
300 do........ 41	400 St. Paul........ 46⅜
100 do......b3. 41	200 do........ 46½
1000 do........ 41⅛	300 Toledo & Wab.... 53⅜
1600 do........ 41⅛	200 do........ 53½
200 do.....b15. 41⅛	500 Ohio & Miss....... 34⅜
400 do......b3. 41⅛	200 do......s3. 34⅜
700 do......s3. 41⅛	200 do......s3. 34¼
300 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 103⅛	100 do......b3. 34¼
100 Erie R.......b3. 48⅞	100 C., C. & I. C......c. 30¼
1300 West. Union.b3. 76⅛	300 do........ 30⅜
1500 do........ 76⅛	100 do........ 30½
100 do......s5. 76⅛	100 do........ 30⅜
1600 do......b3. 76¼	200 do......s3. 30¼
100 Panama......b3. 117	200 do........ 30⅜
200 do........ 117½	100 Han. & St. Jo.b3. 31¼
200 do........ 117¼	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 40
3500 Lake Shore...... 81¾	300 At. & Pac. Pref..... 18¾
100 do.......c. 81⅜	100 do......b3. 18⅞
400 do......b3. 81½	200 do........ 18⅞
2600 do........ 81½	700 do......b3. 19
2300 do........ 81⅝	200 do........ 19
500 do......b3. 81⅝	700 do......b3. 19⅛
100 do......s3. 81½	100 do.....s10. 19
1000 do........ 81⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$3,000 U.S.5-20 C.'64. 116⅝	$6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........ 117¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n...b. c. 116⅝	29,000 U.S.Cur.6s,b3. 115¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N.Y.C. 6s,'83. 91¾	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 46⅜
8,000 Erie 3d........ 99½	100 do........ 46¼
10,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 85½	100 M. & St.P. Pf..b. c. 71
5,000 U.Pac.7s,Land Grant..b. c. 81⅞	10 Del., L. & W...... 105
	600 L.S. & M.So.b.c.s3. 81½
3,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 60¼	800 do........ 81½
1,000 D., L. & W.2d. 101⅝	400 do.......c. 81⅜
2,000 do........ 101¾	4200 do........ 81⅜
3,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st........ 110	1000 do......s3. 81⅜
	900 do......b3. 81½
10,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup. G. B.. 86⅝	400 do........ 81½
	100 do........ 81⅜
1,000 Han. & N. 1st. 80	100 T., W. & W..b. c. 53⅜
10 Park Bank........ 141	600 do........ 53½
13 Tradesmen's Bk. 145	100 do......b3. 53⅜
100 Canton Co........ 75	100 do......s3. 53⅛
300 Md. Coal.....b. c. 22	300 do........ 53¼
600 West. U. Tel.b. c. 76⅛	200 do........ 53⅛
300 do........ 76	25 C., B. & Q...b. c. 105½
10 do......b3. 76¼	1600 Union Pac..b. c. 34⅜
1300 do........ 75⅞	100 do.....b30. 34½
2100 N.Y.C.& H...b. c. 103⅛	100 do......b3. 34½
100 do......s3. 103⅛	200 do......b3. 34⅜
600 Pacific Mail....... 41⅛	500 do......s3. 34¼
300 do..b. c. s3. 41	200 do......b3. 34⅜
100 do.......c. 41	100 do......s3. 34⅜
100 do........ 41⅛	300 do......b3. 34½
200 do......b3. 41	100 do.....s10. 34⅜
100 do.......c. 40⅞	100 do........ 34⅜
2000 do........ 41	200 H. & St. Jo.... 31
100 do......s3. 41	200 Ohio & M.b. c. s3. 34¼
200 do......b3. 41	300 do........ 34⅛
800 do........ 40⅞	10 Albany & Sus..... 91½
100 Mich Cen........ 91½	500 St.L.&I.M.b.c.b10. 65¼
50 Panama...b. c. c. 117	100 do........ 65
100 Chic. & N.W...b. c. 59⅛	100 N. J. So.......b. c. 6
100 do........ 59	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 30¼
200 Erie R.......b. c. 48⅞	600 do........ 30
100 do......b3. 49	200 do......b3. 30
200 do........ 49⅜	100 do........ 29⅞
100 do......b3. 49½	1300 do........ 30
400 do........ 49½	100 do........ 30⅛
1000 do........ 49¾	300 do........ 30
900 do........ 49⅞	200 do......s3. 30
100 Erie Railway Pf.. 75	100 At. & Pac.Pf.b. c. 18¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 N. C. Sp'l Tax, 3d Class.... 12	100 N. W. Pf......b30. 71⅝
	100 do........ 71½
5,000 Canada So.1st. 68¾	100 Union Pac.....b3. 34½
100 Consol. Coal.... 46¼	500 do......s3. 34½
400 West. Union...... 76	800 do........ 34½
1200 do........ 76⅛	100 do......b3. 34⅝
150 Mich. Cen........ 92	100 St. Paul........ 46¼
250 do........ 92¼	1000 do........ 46⅜
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 40⅞	100 Ohio & Miss....s3. 34¼
50 do........ 41	100 do........ 34⅜
200 do........ 41⅛	500 St. Louis & I. M... 66
600 do........ 41¼	100 do........ 66½
300 do......b3. 41¼	100 do......b3. 66½
300 do........ 41⅜	350 do........ 66¾
400 do......b3. 41⅜	200 do........ 67
300 do........ 41	200 do........ 67¼
400 do........ 41⅛	100 do......b3. 68
100 Rock Island...... 104¾	300 do........ 67¾
10 Morris & Essex..... 92	500 do........ 67½
1500 N.Y. C. & Hud... 103	100 do......b3. 67¾
100 do........ 103⅛	500 do........ 68
100 do......b3. 103¼	900 Tol. & Wabash.... 53⅛
100 do......b5. 103¼	1000 do........ 53¼
200 do........ 103¼	300 do........ 53¼
700 Erie Railway..... 49⅞	400 do........ 53⅛
700 do........ 50	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 31⅛
100 do........ 50⅛	100 do........ 31
600 do........ 50¼	100 do........ 31¼
300 do........ 50⅜	230 do........ 31⅜
400 do........ 50¼	200 Pacific R. of Mo.. 39⅜
100 do......b3. 50¼	600 do........ 39½
200 Lake Shore..b10. 81½	100 C., C. & I. C....b3. 30¼
500 do........ 81⅝	500 do........ 30⅜
400 do......b3. 81½	600 do......b3. 30½
700 do........ 81⅝	700 do........ 30½
100 do......s3. 81⅝	200 do........ 30⅝
600 do......b3. 81¾	100 do........ 31
2000 do........ 81¾	100 do........ 31⅛
200 do........ 81⅞	400 Atlantic & Pac...... 18¾
1000 do........ 81¾	300 do........ 18⅞
200 do......b3. 81¾	400 do........ 19
300 North-western..... 59¼	300 do........ 19⅛
200 do........ 59⅜	300 do......b3. 19¼

FRIDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were a small fraction cheaper than yesterday, 111⅛@111¼ ₽ cent., and the Exchange on London, on actual cash transactions, is also cheaper, $4 83½ to the pound sterling, sixty days. There is little speculative interest in the Gold Room, and the course of Exchange for the week, against a very large Cotton export from the South, is regarded as significant of steady rates below the Gold shipping points for some time to come. The supply of Sight Bills on London is helped to-day by higher prices for our American Public Funds in the London market and the cheaper rates for Money in Lombard Street.

The rates for Money to the Stock Brokers returned to five ₽ cent. as the rule, to-day, and there was an easier offering of balances at the Bank and from the Street than on yesterday. Exceptional loans, on call, were made as cheap as four per cent. per annum. Prime Merchant paper goes at six and seven per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market is firmer than on Thursday. The Share speculation started off under some depression before the early Board of the Exchange, but prices steadily improved from the lowest sales, so that at 3 o'clock the quotations stood decidedly better than on Thursday night, the demand was more animated, and the prevailing spirit rather confident than otherwise. The weak points in the market this morning were Pacific Mail, on the sombre coloring of the 1st of November report, just published, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Stocks, which fell below 30 ₽ cent. on a rumor that the Pennsylvania Company mean to default on the Coupons of the Second Mortgage of the Road, (leased to the Pennsylvania Company,) due on Monday next. This story, if it should prove true, would amount to nothing more than a trick of the lessees of the Road to depress and keep the Stock out of control of any rival interest that might possibly attempt to break up the lease and restore the property to its stockholders. The Stocks of the Atlantic and Pacific and Missouri Pacific continue to attract attention. The Erie Shares are higher on London quotations. The Lake Shore Stock reacted strongly from yesterday's depression, and the general look of the market at the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M. was strong.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 30.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	113	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117½	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117¾	117⅞
American Gold	111⅜	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84½	$4 83½
New-York Central and Hudson	102½	103⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	104½	104⅝
Pacific Mail	40⅛	41⅛
St. Paul Common	45⅞	46⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	34⅜
Western Union	75½	76⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅜
Lake Shore	80¾	81¾
Toledo and Wabash	52⅝	53⅛
Harlem	124½	125
North-west	58⅛	59⅜
North-west Preferred	71½	71¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	30¼	31
Adams Express	94⅛	94¾
United States Express	69¼	70
Wells-Fargo Express	71	71½
American Express	62	62½
Delaware and Lackawana	104¾	105⅛
Central New-Jersey	102	102¼
Panama	116	117½
St. Paul Preferred	71	71
Erie	48¼	50¼
Atlantic and Pacific	18	19⅛
Iron Mountain	64	68

The Sub-treasury paid in Gold to-day $45,000 in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt, and $230,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts amount to the large sum of $628,000, Gold.

The Board Exchange quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₽ ct. reg., '81	117½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	116⅜
6 ₽ ct. coup., '81	118¼	5-20 reg., '67	117¼
5-20 reg., '62	114¼	5-20 coup., '67	117⅞
5-20 coup., '62	114¾	5-20 reg., '68	117⅛
5-20 reg., '64	116⅜	5-20 coup., '68	117⅝
5-20 coup., '64	116⅜	10-40 reg	112⅝
5-20 reg., '65	116⅜	10-40 coup	113⅞
5-20 coup., '65	117⅜	5s coup., '81	113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	116¼	6s Currency	115

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old	82	Mo. 6s, H. & St.J.Is.	91¾
Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	63	Mo. 6s, Asy. or Uni.	88
Tenn. 6s, new bds	81	La. 8s, Lev. bs. 1910.	25
Tenn. 6s, new, ex c.	63	California 7s	111
Tenn. 6s, new, new s.	63	Conn. 6s	101
Va. 6s, Consol. bds	51	Rhode Island 6s	101
Va. 6s, Def. bds	11	Ark. 6s, funded	32
Ga. 7s, new bds	82	Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	16
Ga. 7s, Ind.	77	Texas 10s, '76	83
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	29	Ohio 6s, '81	100
N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	27	Ohio 6s, '86	103
N. C. R., J. & J.	35	Illinois coup. 6s, '77.	95
N. C. R., Ap. & Oct.	34	Illinois coup. 6s, '79.	95
N. C. R., 7 off, J. & J.	25	Indiana 5s	100
N. C. R., 7 off, A.&O.	24	Mich. 6s, '78-79	95
N. C. Fdg. Act, '66	22	Mich. 6s, '83	95
N. C. Fdg. Act, '68	22	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	105½
N. C. sp. tax, class 1.	11¼	N. Y. Coup. L.	105½
N. C. sp. tax, class 2.	11	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '74	110
N. C. sp. tax, class 3.	11½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75	106
S. Car. 6s	25	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77	106
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	9	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78	106
S. C. Fdg. Act, '66	14	N. Y. 5s, Can. L. '75	100
Missouri 6s	92½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., g., '87	110

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	123	Metropolitan	127
Merchants'	116	Market	116
Mechanics'	136	Shoe and Leather	141
Union	130	Corn Exchange	115
Phenix	100	Continental	75½
Fulton	150	St. Nicholas	103
Greenwich	200	Importers' & Trad.	192
Gallatin National	125	Park	140
Merchants' Exchange	75	Central National	99
Leather Manuf.	150	First National	170
Commerce	115	Fourth National	106¼
Mercantile	106	Oriental	165
American Exchange	108	Gold Exchange	115
Chatham	128	Bank. & Brok. Ass'n.	84
Bank of the Republic	103	German American	93
Hanover	104	Germania	112
Irving	122		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91¾	Del., L. & West. 1st	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	87	Del., L. & West. 2d	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub	87	Del., L. & W. 7s C.	100½
Erie 1st Ext	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st E.	98
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	91
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99¼	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	80
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96	Han. & Naples 1st	80
Erie 5th 7s, '88	95¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88	96
Long Dock Bds.	95	Gt. West. 2d, '93	82½
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	100¼	Gal. & Chic. Ext	105
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bs.	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d	97
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bs.	98	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	102
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.	95¼	Morris & Essex 1st.	104½
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82.	107	N. J. Cen. 1st New.	105¾
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d.	97¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.	93	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	88
Clev., P. & A. O. Bs.	97	Chic. & Alton In	95
Clev., P. & A. N.Bs.	94	Ohio & Miss. Cons	90½
Det., M. & Tol. Bds.	100	Ohio & Miss. 2d	79
Buff. & Erie N. Bds.	93	St. L.& Iron Mt. 1st.	99¼
L. Shore Div. Bds.	94¾	St. L. & Iron Mt.2d.	83¼
L. Shore C. C. Bds.	95	M. & St.P.1st8sP.D.	109
L. Shore C. R. Bds.	94	M. & St.P. 7s G.R.D.	86
Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	96½	M. & St.P.1stLaC.D.	91½
Cen. Pac. Gold Bs.	95	M.& St.P.1stI.& Md.	81½
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.	85¼	M. & St. P.1st I.&D.	83
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.	81½	M. & St.P.1st C.&M.	79½
Un. Pac. In. 10s.	80	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	92½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	87	Joliet & Chicago 1st.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d In.	77	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.	86⅞
North Mo. 1st.	84	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.	66½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	81
Chic. & N. W. I. Bs.	96	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	80
Chic. & N. W. C.Bs.	92	Tol., P. & W. B. D.	58½
Chic. & N. W. E. Bs.	90	Tol., P. & W. 2d	65
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	102	Tol., P. & W. C. 7s.	60
Chic. & N. W.C.G.B.	86½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	100
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s.	92½	Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	29⅝
Han. & St.J. 8s C.M.	86	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.	73

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99	..
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	121¾	122
Pennsylvania Central	96¾	97
Reading	114¼	
Lehigh Valley	59¾	60
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	22½	23
Northern Central	34¼	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	56	56¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	94½

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₽ cent.*, payable Feb. 2.

The stock-jobbing President and Directors of the Pacific Mail Company have put forth *their* estimate of the value of the property as on the first of November last, (just three months ago,) at something less than 33½ ₽ cent. on the dollar, or $6,577,919 value to $20,000,000 Capital. What the concern has been doing since November is not stated. The account is palpably designed to be a very Flemish one, that is, as discouraging as it was possible to make it. The Stock to-day opened at 39⅞ and advanced to 41 ₽ cent., which, according to Street estimate, would make the value of the concern $8,200,000, in place of $6,577,000. The Stock may, without offense, be considered a very fancy concern.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 14th of January, 1874, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,388,910	Increase..	£10 571
Public deposits	5,143,594	Decrease..	228,996
Other deposits	20,335,733	Decrease..	1,240,469
Gov't securities	15,195,266	Decrease..	300,000
Other securities	16,695,803	Decrease..	1,227,664
Notes unemployed	11,342,300	Increase..	84,395

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,914,760, being a decrease of £182,665, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,864,168, showing a decrease of £79,553, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of consols and French rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£22,864,138	£24.265,880
Reserve	11,949,408	13,732,055
Notes in circulation	25,914,760	25,533,825
Rate of discount	3½ per cent.	4½ per cent.
Consols	92¼	92⅛
French rentes	57f. 75c.	52f. 75c.

The Bank of the Republic has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₽ cent.*, payable Feb. 9.

The week's imports of foreign dry-goods have been to the specie value of $2,727,250; amount marketed $2,943,585.

The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company presents a very good exhibit in its tenth annual report, published elsewhere in THE TIMES, in which the assets are given at $2,124,697, and the gross liabilities at $1,941,629, including the present cash value of all the policy liabilities of the company.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Midland Pacific Railway Company will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Turner Brothers after Feb. 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

A Safe Investment.
CITY OF BOSTON
Six Per Ct. Currency Bonds,
DUE IN 1894,
SECURED BY SINKING FUND,
For sale by
GEO. C. MAGOUN,
No. 45 Wall st., New-York,
and
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., Boston.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 30, 1874.

COFFEE—A very dull market has been noted for Rio and Santos, prices of which have been quoted more or less nominal. Holders have not been urgent in offering supplies, and have been unwilling to make concessions. Buyers have reduced their bids, and have been indifferent about operating at present. No sales transpired to-day. Of other kinds the available supply has been limited, while the demand has been fair, and prices have been quoted about as before. Sales include 1,755 bags Maracaibo, by the G. D. Perry, on private terms; 143 bags do., by the Clara Belle, at 28c.; and 358 bags Porto Rico, by do., at 27c.@27½c., gold, ₽ lb. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 25½c.@25¾c.; fair, 26¾c.@27c.; good, 27¾c.@28c.; prime, 28½c.@28¾c., gold, ₽ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 25¼c.@29½c., gold; Java, 30c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 27c.@28½c.; Porto Rico, 26¾c.@27¾c.; Laguayra, 27c.@28½c.; Savanilla, 26½c.@27½c.; Costa Rica, 26c.@27½c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; San Domingo, 24c.@24½c., and Jamaica, 25c.@27c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—There has been a moderate movement reported for early delivery, chiefly on spinning account, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 2,159 bales, including 1,794 bales to spinners, 345 bales to shippers, and 20 bales to speculators. Business for forward delivery has been quite active at an advance of 5c. ₽ lb., though the later dealings indicated a lower range. Sales have been reported since our last of 33,800 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were on last evening, and 29,400 bales to-day,) with 2,800 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option closing at 15c.; March, 15½c.; April, 16 1-32c.; May, 16 15-32c.; June, 16⅞c.; July, 17 7-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,639 bales, including 1,131 bales from Charleston, and 508 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 19,631 bales, and for the week, 160,201 bales, against 157,995 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,549,168 bales, against 2,246,809 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (six days)—Exports to Great Britain, 48,134 bales; exports to the Continent, 39,939 bales. Stock—In New-York, 112,072 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 822,319 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Good Ordinary	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited demand, as a rule, to-day, and prices have further yielded 10c.@15c. ₽ bbl., closing heavily. The inquiry for export has been light, and shippers have been unwilling to pay over $6 75 for good lines. At this rate a few sales were made, but not of much magnitude. The better grades of Superfine have been in scant stock, and held with a fair show of confidence, but have been quiet. In trade and family Extras the dealings have been very light at the modified figures. The sales reported since our last have been 9,650 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 65@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 45@$6 85, chiefly at $6 75; good to fancy do. at $6 85@$8, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75, in lots; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90, ₽ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$7 90 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and family Extras; $6 25@$6 75 for inferior stock, ₽ bbl....Canada and California Flour quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 40@$5 85 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85 for Superfine, ₽ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been moderately active within the range of from $4@$4 50 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 870 bbls....Bag-meal in limited demand and quoted at from $1 45@$1 55 for coarse, $1 57@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 75 for White, ₽ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at from $2 65@$3 10 for State and Pennsylvania, ₽ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 25 ₽ bbl.

FRUITS—Business has been comparatively tame, yet prices have been generally well maintained, and in some instances quoted stronger. Sales include 1,600 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 80, subsequently held as high as $2 85; 550 bxs. Loose Muscatel do., part at $2 90 ₽ box; 200 bbls. Currants at 6⅝c.@6¾c.; 30 casks Turkey Prunes on private terms, quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c., and 100 bales Grenoble Walnuts on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less demand for export, as well for milling purposes, at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel on the better grades of stock, with the poorer qualities quoted even more depressed as to values, and quite irregular. The foreign advices have been decidedly adverse to the outward movement of stock. Winter Wheat has been dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at $1 59@$1 63 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring, in lots; $1 56@$1 58 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., car stock, with boat-loads quoted at about $1 58 for prime; $1 55@$1 57 for No. 2 North-west and Minnesota do.; $1 54@$1 56 for No. 2 Chicago do., chiefly at $1 55@$1 56 for the best samples; $1 54 in part for No. 2 Iowa do., $1 52@$1 58 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 45@$1 48 for rejected Spring; $1 70@1 75 for Amber Western, the latter an extreme rate for very choice, in small lots....Corn has been moderately sought after, with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers. Shippers operating sparingly. Sales have been reported of 54,000 bushels at 80c.@83c. for fair to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 81c.@82c. for average samples; 90c. for old do., car lots; 85c.@86c. for White Western; and 82c.@82½c. for fair new Yellow Southern....Rye wanted at full rates; 8,000 bushels State reported sold at $1 10....Barley scarce and strong in price, but quiet. Some choice German reported sold at $2 10....Of Malt, sales included 4,500 bushels choice Canada West Barley at $2 10, cash, and 3,000 bushels Wheat at $1 55, afloat; market firm....Oats moderately active, opening easier, but closing rather steadier in price. Sales reported of 43,000 bushels at 60c.@61¼c. for mixed Western; 59c. for Black do.; 60c.@62½c. for inferior to choice White do., mainly at 60½c.@61½c. for ordinary to good; 58½c. for poor White State; 60c. for good mixed do....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially as last quoted.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in some demand for refining at about late rates. Only one of the cargoes of new crop mentioned in our last was Molasses, and this, which embraced 328 hhds. and 40 tcs. Cuba, by the G. W. Chase, (testing about 47,) was purchased to-day for refining on private terms. Apart from which only a small trade was reported within the previous range. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, 21c.@24c. for old crop, and 32c.@35c. for new crop; Grocery, old crop, 25c.@30c.; Porto Rico, old, 30c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, old, 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@75c., the latter rate for very fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet and quoted weak, with Strained to Good Strained at $2 45@$2 55 ₽ 280 lbs. ....Nothing really new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 350 bbls. at 48c. for merchantable, and 48½c. for New-York Packages; market steady.

OIL-CAKE—Western quoted at $43 50, currency, and in demand.

OILS—[illegible] Whale has been in request at [illegible] prices. Crude Sperm in good demand, and quoted at New-Bedford as high as $1 60, with National up to $1 75, and Bleached to $1 80. Linseed-oil inquired for, in a jobbing way, on the basis of $1, in cks. Lard-oil wanted, and quoted up to 90c.@95c. for the best samples. Menhaden-oil more sought after and quoted dearer; sales reported of 205,000 gallons at 45c., partly for export—now quoted at 45c. bid, and up to 47½c. asked. Most other kinds firm and moderately inquired for.

PETROLEUM—Crude in demand at 6⅝c., but held at 6¾c., in bulk; shipping lots quoted at 10¾c.@11c.... Refined in light supply and wanted, with 14¼c. bid and 14½c. asked, for early delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 5,000 bbls. (in bulk,) at 10c.; 3,000 bbls., deliverable by the middle of February, at 14½c.; and 10,000 bbls., at 15c. And at Philadelphia, 7,000 bbls., April, at 15c.@15⅛c., quoted for early delivery there at 14c.@14¼c....Refined, in cases, wanted, and quoted up to 20c., with sales of 8,000 cases....Naphtha, inactive at 8¼c.@8½c....The New-Bedford *Whalemen's Shipping List* gives elaborate statistics of the whale fishery and its results in 1873. The imports into the United States in that year were 42,053 bbls. Sperm and 40,014 bbls. Whale Oil, and 206,396 lbs. Bone. The stocks in the United States on the 1st of January embraced 12,940 bbls. Sperm, 20,675 bbls. Whale, and 165,800 lbs. Bone. The imports for 1874, according to the estimate, will be from 30,000 to 35,000 bbls. Sperm, 35,000 to 40,000 bbls. Whale Oil, and 250,000 to 300,000 lbs. Whalebone.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been firm, but quiet, for early delivery; sales, 175 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 40, with full lots quoted at $16 25; 150 bbls. Western Prime Mess, on private terms; quoted at $15; and small lots of extra prime at $13 75. For forward delivery a moderately active demand was noted, with sales of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, deliverable by Feb. 2, at $16 05; 1,000 bbls. do., February, at $16@$16 05, closing at $16 05; and 500 bbls. do., April, at $16 40....Dressed Hogs wanted; City quoted at 7⅞c.@8¼c.; Western at 7c.@7⅝c....Cut-meats in moderate demand at full rates; sales include 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6½c., closing at 6⅝c.@6¾c.; 500 bxs. do., February, on private terms; 75 tcs. Pickled Hams within the previous range; 28,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 12 to 10 lbs., at 9½c.@10c., and sundry other lots of City bulk stock at full prices....Bacon has been less active at unchanged figures; sales 50 bxs. Long Clear on private terms, quoted at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c.; 425 bxs. Short Clear at 8⅞c.; 250 bxs. Western Cumberland at about 9c.; 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February options, at 8⅝c., closing at 8⅝c.@8¾c., and 500 bxs. do., March, at 8¾c., closing at 8¾c.@8⅞c....Lard has been moderately active, opening more firmly, but closing rather weak. Sales since our last, for early delivery, include 460 tcs. Western Steam at 9½c.@9¾c.; 400 tcs. old do. at 9½c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9⅞c.@10c.; and 325 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 9⅝c.@9¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., February options, at 9¾c.; 250 tcs., March, at 9 15-16c.; and 750 tcs. April at 10⅛c....Beef has been steady but quiet, with sales reported of 140 bbls., in lots, within the range of from $9@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for Extra Mess, ₽ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $25@$26 for India Mess, and $28 50 for Extra do., ₽ tierce....Beef Hams in moderate demand at $24@$26 ₽ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls....Butter in less request within yesterday's range, buyers having the advantage in most instances....Cheese in very good demand, partly for export, with best factory quoted up, at 15¼c.@16c., the latter an extreme.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate demand at about former rates; sales include 350 bags prime, part at 9⅛c., from dock; and 50 bags very choice (large seed) at 9½c. Other kinds quiet. Timothy has been quoted at $3 25@$3 50, and Rough Flax at $2 25@$2 35 ₽ bushel. Calcutta Linseed, $2 72½@$2 75, gold, ₽ 56 lbs.

SUGARS—A moderate business has been reported in Raw, almost wholly for refining purposes, at steady rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 912 hhds., 150 bxs., and 3,300 bags, including 375 hhds. and 100 bxs. old Centrifugal at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 50 bxs. do. at 8⅝c.; 308 hhds. new crop Muscovado, about low fair, at 7⅝c.; 3,300 bags Manila, (last evening,) at 7¼c.; 50 hhds. Melado at 6c., and 189 hhds do., (late yesterday,) very low quality, at 4⅜c. ₽ lb. We quote: Fair Refining at 7¾c.; good do. 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to choice grocery do., 8¼c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed Stock at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c. Refining Sugars have been in fair demand, but rather less firm, with Hard quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9¼c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fairly active request on a firm basis as to prices; sales embrace equal to 237,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 7½c.@7⅞c.... Stearine in demand, with 9¾c. bid for the best samples; 10 hhds. City sold and 50 tcs. medium Western on private terms.

TEAS—There has been rather more doing, with prices quoted about as before. Sales include 2,900 half-chests Green, 1,000 half-chests Oolong, and 600 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in rather better request at steady rates; sales include 300 hhds. Kentucky, within the previous range; 100 cases 1870 sundry Seed-leaf, 6c.@8c.; 50 cases 1871 do., do., 9c.@60c.; 200 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts do., do., 1872, at unchanged prices; 100 cases 1872 New-York, on private terms; 600 cases 1872 Ohio, 6⅝c.@7c.; 200 cases 1872 Wisconsin, 6c.@7c.; 300 bales Havana, 70c.@95c., and 50 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at $1 ₽ gallon; market unchanged.

WOOL—A moderately active business has been reported in this line, the purchases on manufacturing account having been more liberal. Prices have been quoted firm on all desirable grades of stock, with holders offering supplies reservedly. The week's sales embrace 167,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece within the range of 47½c.@57½c.; 31,000 lbs. Unwashed and Unmerchantable at 34c.@46c.; 36,000 lbs. Scoured at 73c.@$1; the latter rate for very choice; 60 bales Lambs' at 23½c.; 25 bags Shearlings on private terms; 1,000 lbs. Delaines at 57c.; 395 pks. and 42,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 37½c.@50c.; 69,000 lbs. California Spring, part at 26c.@28c.; 91,000 lbs. California Fall at 24c.@30c.; 65,000 lbs. Texas at 22c.@37½c.; 240 pks. and 2,000 lbs. Oregon at 35c.@42½c.; 70 bags and 8,000 lbs. Mexican at 20c.@21c.; 600 lbs. Donskoi at 30c.; 710 bales Cape at 35c.@37½c., quoted at the close at 36c.@40c. as the range; and 30 bales Australian on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The business in the berth freight line has been moderate, with rates favoring shippers. The Grain movement has been on a restricted scale and the direct Cotton shipments hence exceptionally light. Provisions have been offering to a moderate extent. In the way of charters, there has not been much animation. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum has been in fair request, but offered rather sparingly and at rates above the views of shippers, thus impeding negotiations. Vessels suited to the Grain, Cotton, and Tobacco trades have been in request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, about 1,800 bbls. Flour (to complete cargoes) at 3s.@3s. 3d. ₽ bbl., and by steam, 100 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₽ lb., which was the current quotation in the local market; 4,700 bales do. (through freight) at 7-16d. ₽ lb.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 12¾d. ₽ bushel; 400 bbls. Pork, mostly at 7s. ₽ bbl.; 380 boxes Bacon, in lots, part at 55s.; 4,750 bxs. Cheese, part at 60s. ₽ ton; and a British ship, 1,428 tons, with Cotton from New-Orleans, at 11-16d., with option of Havre, and ⅛d. to other Continental ports. ....For London, by steam, 5,500 bxs. Cheese at 65s.; 170 pks. Provisions at 60s. ₽ ton, and 1,700 tcs. do. mostly at 10. 6d. ₽ tierce....For Bristol, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon at 55s., 20 tons Tallow at 55s., ₽ ton. ....For Cardiff, by steam, 100 bbls. Pork at 7s. ₽ bbl....For Bristol Channel, two brigs, with Grain, from Baltimore, at 9s. ₽ quarter....For the United Kingdom, direct, a bark, with Grain, from Baltimore, at 8s. 10½d., with option of Penarth Roads and orders, at 8s. 9d. ₽ quarter.... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 506 tons, hence, with about 3,200 qrs. Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 8s. 3d., and £10 gratuity; another, 535 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 8s. 3d., and a bark, with Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 9s. 3d. ₽ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon at 9-16c. ₽ lb....For Antwerp, by sail, 20,000 bushels Rye, (mostly forward shipments,) reported on private terms....For the Continent, direct, an Austrian bark, 436 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters Grain at 8s. 6d. ₽ quarter....For Bremen, or Hamburg, a German ship, 1,093 tons, (to arrive,) with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₽ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 20 bales Leather at £5....For Stettin, by sail, 60 bxs. Bacon at 47s. 6d. ₽ ton....For Valencia or Alicante, a Portuguese ship, 573 tons, hence with Tobacco as bulk of cargo, at 50s., and balance Staves at $50....For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,189 tons, (now at Hamburg,) with Coal, from Baltimore, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 30, 1874.

Trade in Live Stock was fair on yesterday and to-day, and nearly all of the lots to hand were sold off by noon. Beeves ranged from poor to good, sold from 9¼c.@12½c. ₽ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 8½ cwt. Milch Cows sold from $37@$65@$72 50 ₽ head. Veals firm at 11c. ₽ lb.; Grass Calves held on sale. Sheep sold at 5¾c. ₽ lb., with fresh lots held on sale. Live Hogs were worth from 6c.@6½c. ₽ lb.; City Dressed sold from 7¾c.@8¼c. ₽ lb.; Western Dressed from 7c.@7½c. ₽ lb., with Pigs at 7¾c. ₽ lb.

SALES.

C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 73 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Lech & Co., 47 generally fair Ohio Steers, from 10¾c.@11½c. ₽ lb. W. C. Dudley sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 117 Missouri Steers, coarse quality, from 10c.@11c. ₽ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 6½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 115 Cherokees at 9¼c. ₽ lb., weight 5 cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris Waixels and Co. 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 63 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₽ lb. and $1 ₽ head on, weight 7 cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ lb., weight 8 cwt. H. Meyer sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 48 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₽ lb. M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 73 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₽ lb., weights from 7½ cwt. to 8½ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 51 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¾c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 15 coarse Texan Oxen at 10c. ₽ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 18 Cherokee Steers at 9½c. ₽ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for Tinker, 36 common Ohio Steers at 9½c. ₽ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for Hutchinson & Co., 16 Virginia Cattle, Cows and Steers, quality poor and rough, at 9½c. ₽ lb., weight from 5½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; had due, shipped by J. H. Mulhall, from East St. Louis, 36 cars of horned Cattle; C. Khan sold for Burnside & Co., 120 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₽ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for O. M. Price, 33 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₽ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Khan & Baker, 15 fair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ₽ lb., weight 8 cwt.; had due for Burnside & Co. 11 cars, for Khan & Baker 4 cars, for Khan & Turst 1 car, for various small dealers 7 cars of horned Cattle; Westheimers Bros. had due 9 cars of Ohio Cattle for Smith & Roberts, 4 cars of Ohio Cattle for T. H. Reid, 13 cars of Illinois Cattle for M. B. Doty.

At Harsimus Cove, J. N. Pidcock sold 300 Kentucky Sheep, average weight 95 lbs. ₽ head, at 5¾c. ₽ lb.; held 1 car of Sheep on sale, and had fresh to hand 679 Sheep shipped by E. Newton.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

Snowden & McConville report City Dressed Beef, from fair to good, from 10½c.@11c. ₽ lb. for carcasses; hind quarters from 12c.@13c. ₽ lb.; selected ribs, weights from 50 to 60 lbs., at 16c. ₽ lb. F. V. Thurston reports Western Dressed Texan Beef, shipped from East St. Louis, selling from 5c.@7c. ₽ lb. Held on sale 1 carload of smooth quality Western Dressed Native Beef. Sold 128 Live Veals, average weight 140 lbs. ₽ head, at 11c. ₽ lb. These were shipped from Pennsylvania. Sold Country Dressed Veals from 12c.@14c. ₽ lb. Trade easy. McWard reports City Dressed Mutton slow from 5c.@11c. ₽ lb.; 40 carcasses of Western Dressed Native Beef, shipped from Detroit, sold from 5c.@7c. ₽ lb.; 108 Western Dressed Sheep, quality not good enough to suit these markets, were held on sale. Edge & Otis report Jersey Veals, weights from 60 lbs. to 140 lbs. ₽ head, country dressed, from 12½c.@14c. ₽ lb.; State Veals, weights from 60 lbs. to 120 lbs. ₽ head, country dressed, from 11c.@13c. ₽ lb.; Jersey Hogs, weight 200 lbs. upward ₽ head, sold from 7½c.@8c. ₽ lb. Jersey Pigs, weights from 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. ₽ head, sold from 8½c.@9c. ₽ lb. Jersey Pigs, weights from 100 lbs. to 150 lbs. ₽ head, sold from 9c.@9¼c. ₽ lb.; choice Jersey Pigs, 100 lbs. downward ₽ head, at 9½c. ₽ lb. State Hogs, weight 200 lbs. upward ₽ head, sold from 7½c.@8c. ₽ lb. State Pigs, weights 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. ₽ head, sold from 8½c.@8¾c. ₽ lb. State Pigs, weight 150 lbs. downward ₽ head, sold at 9c. ₽ lb. Western Dressed Hogs, weight 200 lbs. upward ₽ head, sold from 7c.@7¼c. ₽ lb. Western Dressed Hogs, weight 200 lbs. downward ₽ head, sold at 7½c. ₽ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—[illegible] head of Horned Cattle, [illegible] Sheep, 3,657 Hogs; 173 head of Horned Cattle fresh [illegible] at One Hundredth Street Yards.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 697 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,647 head, or 391 cars, against 481 cars for the same time last week. But few buyers were present this morning, and there were not sufficient sales to establish a market. Some 20 or 25 cars will be held over until next week. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 3,200 head, making the total for the week 13,800 head, against 23,800 head for the same time last week. The market closed active and firm, with all offerings disposed of. Canada Sheep and Lambs, $5@$6 50; Western, $5@$5 75. Sales of 2,500 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 76 to 117 lbs., at $5@$7. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,400 head, against 21,200 head for the same time last week. The market was slow but firm this morning; Yorkers, $5 50@$6; heavy Hogs, $6@$6 25, with choice lots at a shade higher figures; there are but few loads offering; light Pigs are a drug on the market.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Flour dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; nothing doing. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 23½; No. 2 do., $1 22¾ cash, $1 23 February, $1 26 March; No. 3 Spring, $1 18; Rejected, $1 08½@$1 09. Corn steady at 58¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, Spot; 58⅝c.@58¾c. February, 59⅝c.@59¾c. March, 65¼c. May; New No. 2 Mixed, 51½c.@52c. Rejected, Old, 54c.; New, 51¼c.@52c. Oats steady at 42¼c. for No. 2, cash; 43¼c. March; Rejected, 38½c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80c.@82c. for No. 2. Barley active and higher at $1 70@$1 80 for No. 2 Fall; $1 53@$1 60 for No. 2 Spring. Dressed Hogs active and higher at $6 50@$6 60. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $14 30, cash or February; $14 75, March. Lard in fair demand and lower at 9¼c., cash or February; 9 45, March. Bulk Meats easier at 5⅝c. for Shoulders; $7 75 for Short Rib Middles; $7 95 for Short Clear Middles, loose spot; ¼c. higher March. Green Meats steady at 5½c. for Shoulders. Whisky steady at 97c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 161,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, and 15,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring dull at $1 25@$1 25½ for No. 2; Winter strong; some sales higher; sales of No. 3 Red Winter at $1 48; No. 2 do. do., $1 64. Corn firm and scarce at 61c.@61¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, at east side, on track; 61c.@62c. in elevator. Oats firmer and higher at 45c.@46c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley scarce and higher at $1 50 for good Iowa Spring. Rye firm at 85c.@86c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork firm at $15@$15 25. Dry-salted Meats firm but very quiet; sales of Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c., spot. Bacon firm; sales of jobbing and order lots at 7¾c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 8⅞c.@9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Clear Sides. Lard nominally unchanged. Live Hogs firmer at $4 80@$5 for shippers; $5@$5 50 for packers; $6 60@$6 75 for extra. Cattle—Sales of common to fair butchers' at $2 50@$3 75; good to choice native Steers, $4 50@$5 75; extra, $6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 1,700 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 22,575 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels; Peas, 500 bushels. Railroad Exports—Wheat, 16,400 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 40,700 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 54. Wheat nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 54; do., No. 2 do., $1 47; Choice No. 2 do., $1 45; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull and easier; sales of 5,300 bushels of New, on the track, at 73c.@74c.; 3,500 bushels Old at 80c. Oats active; No. 2 Western held at 55c. Barley excited and higher, but little offering; sale early this morning of 5,000 bushels Chicago No. 3, to arrive, at $1 65; 21,000 bushels Canada at $1 85; an advance asked at the close. Barley-malt firm; Western, $1 70@$1 90; Canada, $1 85@$2. Rye nominal at $1 05. Dressed Hogs, 8c. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 60. Corn steady at 80c.; round lots, 78c. Oats dull; sales, 1,400 bushels State at 50c.@52c. Barley firm; Canada held at $2, with offers of $1 97½. Corn-meal, $1 65 for bolted and $1 60 for unbolted ₽ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 ₽ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Grain in store here to-day—447,131 bushels Wheat, 202,672 bushels Corn, 14,134 bushels Oats, 62,152 bushels Barley, 5,759 bushels Rye, 172 bushels Peas. The quantity of Barley imported into the United States from the Province of Ontario in 1873, was 3,587,375 bushels, of which Oswego received 63 ₽ cent. The total imports in 1872 were 4,141,211 bushels, and in 1871 were 4,860,995 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice White, $1 95; fair to prime do., $1 75@$1 90; choice Amber, $1 93@$1 95; good to prime Red, $1 80@$1 90; common to fair do., $1 60@$1 77; Pennsylvania do., $1 75@$1 78; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60; Western Spring, $1 50@$1 60. Corn dull and heavy; Southern White, 70c.@81c.; do. Yellow, 76c.@78c.; Mixed Western, 78c. Oats dull and neglected; Southern and Western, 53c.@55c. Rye firm at 98c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $16 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.13c. Lard, 9c.@9¼c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 02.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Clover-seed dull at $9 25@$9 50. Timothy, $3 50. Flax-seed wanted at $2 25. Flour quiet; Superfine, $5 75; Extras, $6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $8@$8 25; high grades, $8 50@$10 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 75@$1 80; White, $1 80@$1 90. Rye steady at 95c.@96c. Corn dull; Yellow, 78c.@81c.; White, new, 87c.@88c. Oats dull; White, 57c.@60c. Groceries—Nothing done. Petroleum steady; Crude, 10¼c.; Refined, 13¾c. Whisky steady at $1 01 for Western, in iron.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 24½ for No. 1; $1 22½ for No. 2; March, $1 25⅝; April, $1 28. Oats dull and nominally 40½c. for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and lower at 58c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 77½c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 65 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 62½ cash and February; $15, March. Hams, in pickle, sold at 9¼c.@9½c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5⅞c.@6c., loose; boxed Middles, 8c.@8⅜c. Lard strong at 9¼c. for Kettle; 9¼c. for Steam. Hogs sold at $5 37½@$6 50. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—Flour steady. Wheat very dull at $1 42@$1 50. Corn quiet at 60c.@61c. Oats steady at 44c.@54c. Rye steady at 93c. Barley firm and unchanged. Butter firm; demand good at full prices. Pork nominally $15 50, spot; $15 75, February. Lard firm; sales of Steam at 9c.; Country Kettle, $9; City Kettle, $9 20. Bulk-meats quiet; light sales at 6⅛c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib Sides, $7 87½@$7 90; Clear Sides, 8⅛c., all loose. Bacon steady; sales of Shoulders at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides in good demand at 9½c.@9⅝c. Live Hogs firm and active; sales of Light at $5 20@$5 80; Heavy, $5 85@$6; receipts, 3,200; shipments, 1,000. Whisky active and higher at 95c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet; sales of Superfine at $4 50; Extra, $5 25; Family, $6 25; A No. 1, $7 50; Fancy, $8 50. Wheat unchanged. Corn and Oats unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork sold at $15 25@$15 50. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c., loose. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Lard—Sales of Tierce at 9½c.@9¾c.; Keg, 10¼c.@10½c. Whisky sold at 94½c.

DETROIT, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 64 for Extra; $1 57 for No. 1 White. Corn dull and declining at 65c. Oats dull and declining at 46½c. Hogs sold at $6 70@$6 80. Clover-seeds sold at $5 10. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn held at 75c.@76c. Oats—No receipts. Bulk Meats steady at 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; 8½c.@8¾c. for Sides. Lard higher at 9½c.@10¼c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of the undersigned has been renewed and continued pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership will continue to be conducted is (the same, viz.:) BURLAGE & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is (the same, viz.:) general commission merchants; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are (the same, viz.:) RUDOLPH C. BURLAGE, GUSTAV BUNGE, FRIEDRICH ROSE, and ERNST PFARRIUS; that the said RUDOLPH C. BURLAGE, FRIEDRICH ROSE, and ERNST PFARRIUS are general partners, (as before,) and their places of residence are in the City, County, and State of New-York; that the said GUSTAV BUNGE is a special partner, (as before,) and his place of residence is in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia; that the amount of capital which the said GUSTAV BUNGE has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the renewal of the said partnership is to commence is (at the expiration of the original limited partnership, viz.:) on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1874, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December A. D. 1876.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.
RUDOLPH C. BURLAGE, } General Partners.
FRIEDRICH ROSE, }
ERNST PFARRIUS. }
ja10-law6wS GUSTAV BUNGE, Special Partner.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between JAMES B. RUMRILL, WALTER D. CABLE, OSCAR J. VALENTINE, and JAMES A. BOGART, doing business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of ARTHUR, RUMRILL & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation; JAMES B. RUMRILL alone liquidating and settling the affairs of the late copartnership.

JAMES B. RUMRILL,
WALTER D. CABLE,
OSCAR J. VALENTINE,
Dated Jan. 31, 1874. JAMES A. BOGART.

Mr. JAMES B. RUMRILL will continue the business of the late firm in all its branches, at No. 182 Broadway, City of New-York, under the firm name of ARTHUR RUMRILL & CO. JAMES B. RUMRILL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between JAMES McPHILLIPS and PATRICK MURPHY, under the firm name or style of McPHILLIPS & MURPHY, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1874.
JAMES McPHILLIPS,
PATRICK MURPHY.

The business of said firm will be conducted as usual at No. 68½ Catharine st., New-York, by the undersigned.
JAMES McPHILLIPS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the title of JAMES GIBSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES GIBSON,
WILLIAM [illegible],
WILLIAM [illegible],
GEORGE [illegible].

JANUARY 1, 1874.
THE FIRM OF [illegible] & [illegible] IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30.—FAUST, (English Opera,)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mr. Habelmann.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FUN IN A FOG—The Vokes troupe. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss F. Hayward. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock—Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—RENT DAY—VARIETIES—Mr. C. White, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan. Matinée at 2.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—MILITARY CONCERT by the Twenty-second Regiment Band.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

Mr. CARPENTER yesterday closed his speech in the Senate on the question of the validity of PINCHBACK'S election from the State of Louisiana. The speech has been one of the most elaborate of the session, and presents one side of one of the most important questions the country has ever been called on to consider. After Mr. CARPENTER finished, Mr. MORTON obtained the floor for a reply, which he commenced, but did not carry far before adjournment. Some of Mr. CARPENTER'S recommendations, if they can be correctly gathered from the report now at hand, are based on interpretations of the Constitution with which we find it very hard to agree. We trust that this phase of the question will be thoroughly handled by the constitutional lawyers of the Senate. Mr. PINCHBACK'S admission or rejection is, of itself, a matter of but little consequence. But if, Mr. PINCHBACK being rejected, his place is to be filled by the exercise of very doubtful powers on the part of the Federal Government, then the action of the Senate becomes very important.

The letter addressed to Controller GREEN in reference to the street-cleaning, declares that the money appropriated to that purpose is in reality confiscated by some of the Police Commissioners. It is quite manifest to us all that it is *not* spent in cleaning the streets. We have ourselves received frequent complaints as to the very acts charged in the letter to Mr. GREEN. The writer says that thousands of dollars of the public money have been expended in filling in sunken lots belonging to OLIVER CHARLICK and his Long Island Railway. It seems to us that some explanation is due from CHARLICK on this point. Does the Mayor know anything about it? He is responsible for CHARLICK, and therefore should be able to extract some information from his *protégé.* Is it or is it not true that CHARLICK has used the public funds, directly or indirectly, for the improvement of his private property?

We have frequently called attention to a horrible affair which happened some months ago on Blackwell's Island. A well-known planter of the Bahama Islands was on a visit to New-York, when he happened to fall ill. Unluckily for him, he was taken to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and there (as it is alleged) he was very much neglected and ill-used, and it came to pass that he died. Many a poor unknown man or woman has shared the same dismal fate in the same "charitable institution." Mr. FRENCH—that was the name of the planter—happened to be in good circumstances, but the amiable attendants on Blackwell's Island were not aware of the fact. After his death his body was cast into a trench, "with over 600 other bodies," to quote the words of the Board of Aldermen, so that his kinsfolk were denied even the satisfaction of decently interring his remains. And this may happen to any stranger who is taken sick in New-York, and is dragged off to Blackwell's Island. After nine months' hesitation, the Board of Aldermen has at last ordered an inquiry into the circumstances. We shall watch with curiosity to see what comes of it, and in the meantime we strongly advise visitors from a distance not to allow their systems to run down while they are in this City.

Those whom it concerns would do well to take note of the fact that the bill transfer- [illegible] control of the work of grading, paving, sewering, curbing, and guttering Riverside avenue—a bill involving the expenditure of some $2,000,000—has passed the Assembly. Mr. SPENCER and others made a manly stand against the demagogism under which this preposterous piece of legislation was justified, but the dislike for the Department of Parks entertained by the average politician prevailed over all arguments. In dealing with the bill, the Senate should remember that an amendment vesting in the Common Council the power of determining which department should do the work is as gross a legislative solecism as requesting them to do it themselves. If there is any reasonable doubt on the question of jurisdiction, it is the duty of the Legislature to settle it. The Common Council was as little elected to determine such questions as it was to carry on public works. Meanwhile, the people, who will be ultimately called on to pay for this work, had probably better get ready their protest against the bill for presentation to the Governor.

Mr. LINCOLN, of Ontario, introduced into the Assembly yesterday a resolution for whose passage we are not sanguine enough even to hope. It provides that, if the Senate concur, the Legislature shall adjourn on April 15. We cannot imagine a more creditable thing, and one more likely to prove of solid benefit to the party, that could be done by the Republican majority at Albany than to keep the session within the constitutional limit of the 100 days. The great opportunity for the lobby notoriously comes in after that period, and the session's record would probably be unique in its freedom from notoriously corrupt measures were this resolution to be acted on. We are glad to observe that it has the support of the Speaker and other prominent Republicans, but we fear there is enough of the old leaven left to defeat it.

All this petty and childish squabble about anonymous charges made against the management of the Police Board has at least the merit of showing in how fragile a glass house the Commissioners live. That the public money is recklessly wasted by the Street-cleaning Bureau is sufficiently proved by the ridiculously small results obtained from the expenditure of a monstrously large amount of money. Apart from the existence of any specific charges, there is in the inexplicable disappearance of public funds under pretense of cleaning the streets sufficient ground for the appointment of a Legislative Committee of Inquiry. When that committee is appointed, it should be composed of picked men known to be perfectly independent of the Police Department, and competent to decide upon a mass of rather intricate administrative details, which would necessarily chiefly demand their attention.

THE FINANCE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Congress had been in session but little more than a week when the Finance Committee of the Senate asked, by resolution, for instruction touching the all-important question of the resumption of specie payments. The committee submitted no definite proposition, though from the tenor of their resolution, it was evident that a majority of their number entertained sound views of the obligations of the Government on this question.

The resolution reads as follows:

> "That it is the duty of Congress, during its present session, to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act approved March 18, 1869, entitled an act to strengthen the public credit, as follows: And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

And the Committee on Finance is directed to report to the Senate at as early a day as practicable such measures as will not only redeem this pledge of the public faith, but will also furnish a currency of uniform value, always redeemable in gold or its equivalent, and so adjusted as to meet the changing wants of trade and commerce.

The committee which submitted this resolution was composed of Messrs. SHERMAN, of Ohio, Chairman; MORRILL, of Vermont; SCOTT, of Pennsylvania; WRIGHT, of Iowa; FERRY, of Michigan; FENTON, of New-York; and BAYARD, of Delaware. All these gentlemen have since addressed the Senate upon the resolution, and all but the two Western members, Messrs. FERRY and WRIGHT, have sustained the duty of Congress to take some practicable measures toward the resumption of specie payments. Yesterday the Senate, without coming to a vote on the resolution, indefinitely postponed its consideration, leaving the committee to guide themselves by such light as they may have been able to obtain from the speeches made in the course of the debate.

The only aspect in which this disposition of the subject appears to be at all encouraging is, that it is not a distinct failure of the resolution; and we are compelled to believe that, in the present condition of opinion in Congress, this negative result is something on which to congratulate ourselves. It is barren comfort to have narrowly escaped action by the Senate which would be equivalent to the declaration that it is *not* the duty of Congress to take any measures to redeem the "solemn pledge" made nearly five years ago, and which is now no nearer its fulfillment than it was the day it was made. It is humiliating to acknowledge, as we must, that either the United States will not, or else that after five years of prosperity, uninterrupted until within a few months, it cannot do anything toward meeting a pledge so important and so obligatory. For, after all, though it is common to speak of "specie payment" as if this were some distinct kind of payment presented as an alternative to some other kind, the real question is, whether the United States Government shall take steps to pay its notes at all. Payment in specie is the only payment which will satisfy the notes. It is the only payment which the creditors were led to suppose was contemplated when the notes were issued. It is the only payment that common sense and common honesty will allow to be contemplated. When, therefore, we talk of "resumption" of specie payments, the language is, to a certain extent, misleading. The question is as to commencing payments of any kind. That is what the Senate has given nearly six weeks of continuous debate to, and what it has now abandoned as a question which it either cannot or will not solve at present. [illegible] have been worse we may get from that what small crumb of consolation we can.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN CANADA.

If half the ante-election prophecies of the Conservative press of Canada come true, the chief gainers by the result of Thursday's election will be John Chinaman and Uncle Sam. The Celestials, or, as the discomfited followers of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD call them, "the pig-tailed heathens," will profit by the perfidious resolve of Mr. MACKENZIE'S Cabinet to allow the Canadian Pacific Railroad to be built by whoever will do it the cheapest. Hence unnumbered woes to Canada. These "Mongolian hordes," will wear "clothing and boots of the pattern worn in the days of CONFUCIUS," and, consequently, the Canadian tailor and shoe-maker will fail to profit by their custom. Then, they will eat little and drink less, and will in general prove their ineradicable barbarism by contriving to save money out of wages on which the native or European laborer would starve. Let John Chinaman only get his hand in by being employed in the western section of the great Pacific Railroad that is to be, and he will, according to the sober testimony of Canadian Tories, shortly be found at work on the coal measures of the Saskatchewan, yea, even in the fullness of time he will be found building railways in Ontario. Unfortunately this appalling prospect has not proved itself the last straw that would "set the people's backs up," according to the novel metaphor used by one paper, so that the ultimate ruin of Canada from a Mongolian invasion may be accepted as an established fact.

But the Dominion Government which has just been confirmed in a five years' lease of power, has, it appears, still more perfidious purposes than this. Its members are leagued with the enemies of British connection—with avowed annexationists, and the still more dangerous apostles of independence. As a natural consequence of this alliance, their Pacific Railroad policy is a thing of mere expedients and half measures, designed to play into the hands of Americans, to the injury of the great West of Canada. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD proposed to build a railroad from ocean to ocean in about eight years. Mr. MACKENZIE, it appears, declines to pledge himself to any such feat, and evidently fears to be left with a great transcontinental road on his hands, which would be more costly to work than to leave standing idle. The new Cabinet intends to aim first at a mixed system of communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Their Pacific Railroad will really begin at the head of the navigable waters of the Saskatchewan, and continue thence to British Columbia. The intermediate link—about two thousand miles long—between the railroad system of the Dominion and the western section of the Pacific road, will be supplied by steamer communication on the Saskatchewan, across Lake Winnipeg, and so with some little help from connecting railroad lines, across the lake system lying between Fort Garry and Thunder Bay at the north-west corner of Lake Superior. Steamers on Superior and Huron will, of course, do the rest. As this line of communication will only be open for six months in the year, a branch line is to be built from Fort Garry to Pembina; and here is revealed the treasonable policy of diverting during the Winter months, the Pacific and North-west trade of Canada into American channels. As the Saskatchewan is likely to be closed at least as long as the great lakes, it would appear that no Pacific traffic could reach Fort Garry during the Winter months at all, but that is a detail hardly worth mentioning when the object is to make political capital, and least of all when the very existence of the Dominion is at stake.

As if these accumulated dangers were not enough, some leading Radicals are reported to have said that if Canadian manufactures could not exist with a fifteen per cent. protective duty, they did not deserve to live at all. It has been clearly shown that these "free-trade" heresies of the Government will be the ruin of the country. Young men and young women will be forced to go to the United States for employment which Canadian manufactures fail to yield, the people, in fact, will become "mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to Yankee workshops, with the lowest profits, because their labor would be the rudest." This and a great deal more was dependent on a Government triumph, and as that event has most unmistakably come to pass, it must be clear to every Canadian Conservative that the present and future glory of the Dominion has departed. What the Mongolian plague spares, the Yankee railroad and manufacturing locust will eat up, and the land will be left very bare indeed. The only remedy that can be confidently recommended to the hope-bereft Canadian Tory, is to throw himself into the ranks of the annexationists, so as to bring about a union that would secure prosperity in spite of the Chinamen, and make the Dominion something better than a very good country to emigrate from.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCE.

The recent arrangement for a weekly line of steamers between Philadelphia and Liverpool has called renewed attention on the part of the newspaper press and people of Philadelphia to the foreign commerce of their city. The increase of the foreign trade at that port in 1873 over the amount of the previous year, being in the case of the imports about 11 per cent. in the aggregate value of the articles, and in that of the exports nearly 45 per cent., has also given especial interest to the subject.

The foreign commerce of Philadelphia during 1873 was in value about one-thirteenth part of that of this City. This is a very small proportion; but it should be recollected that our own trade is so immense that even such a fraction of it as this is no insignificant matter. The fraction, too, is one of which the denomination is just now pretty rapidly decreasing. The causes of this change involve several points upon which it would be well for New-York merchants seriously to reflect. One of them in particular—the facilities for the transhipment of foreign-bound produce from the West, in which our City is so deficient, and which the Philadelphians are taking great pains to have of the best possible description—suggests material for a good deal of thought. It is true that, like Mr. Snodgrass, we are "going to begin" in regard to this matter of transhipment [illegible] are considering the propriety of commencing operations, the Philadelphians have not only commenced but have got fairly under way.

Twenty-five years ago, the communications of Philadelphia both with the West and with the ocean were incomparably inferior to ours. A broken and inconvenient line of freight communication, partly by rail and partly by canal, and exceedingly tedious and uncomfortable means of transit for passengers, formed a most unfavorable contrast to the facilities for freight and passenger transportation connecting the West with this City. A river of which the ice in Winter constituted a most serious obstacle, and up a dam which it was often a very slow process for large sailing-ships to pass at any season of the year, was a much less easy route to and from the open sea than the waters between the Battery and Sandy Hook. Passengers and freight now frequently go from here to Chicago by way of a line of which a considerable part is almost identical with the awkward old route through Pennsylvania to the Ohio River, and steamers in a Winter as severe as any that has ever been experienced, would probably be able to run from the wharves of Philadelphia to the Capes of the Delaware with scarcely more delay than steam-boats in Summer between New-York and Albany. Under these circumstances, it is certainly not to be wondered at that the commerce of the city is fast increasing.

The Philadelphians lay great stress upon the desirableness of augmenting the export trade of their city. This is not only on account of the value of the trade itself, but as a means of increasing their facilities for importing. Our New-York merchants certainly ought to understand this matter as well as those of Philadelphia; and we have no doubt they do. At the same time, a more general, practical remembrance of the very plain principle to which we refer might be of material benefit to the business of our City. If Western wheat goes to Liverpool by way of Philadelphia, the goods that go to the West from Europe in return will be very apt also to have some experience of Delaware River navigation.

We do not know what the effect of the ship-yards on the Delaware will be upon Philadelphia foreign commerce. The question whether American steamers can be constructed with sufficient economy to compete successfully with those built in Great Britain is still an unsettled one. And even if this point were fully decided in favor of the ship-building interests of our country, we do not see how it would be of much advantage to Philadelphia foreign trade. The cost of bringing a recently-built steamer from the Delaware to New-York would certainly be comparatively no great matter. Still, nearness to a manufacturing centre has often many advantages, besides the mere saving of expense in delivering the article. A ship-building firm, for instance, would not be apt to do its work any the less thoroughly on account of the place of business of the merchants for whom they were constructing a vessel being within comfortable walking distance.

There is one thing very certain about Philadelphia foreign commerce, and that is that the community there are at present intensely in earnest about it. Rarely has the progress of any enterprise been watched by the people of a city with more eager interest than that of the "American Steamship Company's" line of steamers. Every trip that each of these vessels has made has been a subject of public attention. And so it is, to a greater or less extent, with everything connected with the foreign trade of the port. It is this general and deep public interest which, if the commerce of Philadelphia continues to increase, will probably constitute the principal means of accomplishing the object. The people there have no idea that their foreign trade can be safely left to take care of itself. We shall not here enter into a discussion of the question whether the commerce of New-York can with safety thus be left.

THE CANAL DEBT.

Nothing having been done thus far during the present session in regard to the constitutional amendment providing for the funding of the canal debt, we must call the attention of the Legislature to one of the most important of its duties. This amendment has received the hearty approval of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, and of all who fully appreciate the present need of our State. It was adopted by the last Legislature, and the principle upon which it is based has been distinctly indorsed by the Republican Party in State platforms. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the Republicans in the Legislature to take the initiative in this matter, and press the amendment to a speedy passage. Having passed the last Legislature, it needs only the concurrence of the present body to be submitted to the people, by whom we feel certain it will be adopted by a large majority, for this time care will be taken that it is not defeated by neglect.

An indirect warfare has been commenced upon the amendment under the guise of an attack upon low tolls. We have some papers and politicians who apparently believe that by holding up the scarecrow of an additional dollar of taxation, they can frighten the people of this State from any contemplated reform. With the object, doubtless, of defeating the funding amendment either in the Legislature or before the people, figures have been recently published showing that since the policy of low tolls was adopted, nearly four years ago, the aggregate cost of the management of the canals has been $18,279,581, while the total revenue has been $14,647,858, leaving a deficiency of $3,631,723, or about $1,000,000 per annum. These figures are correct in themselves, no doubt, and if they told the whole story there might possibly be some question of the expediency of the amendment. But they do not present the whole case, for they include the lateral canals, which are the real burden upon the State, and which another pending constitutional amendment will enable the Legislature to sell or lease. When that is done, it may be expected that the canals remaining under State control will be self-sustaining.

The funding amendment is intended to apply chiefly to the Erie Canal, but it certainly cannot be claimed that low tolls will render that canal a burden upon the people. In his last report Controller HOPKINS states that the Erie has paid "its cost of construction, also for all ordinary and extraordinary repairs and maintenance, and has had besides [illegible] In other words, the Erie has not only paid its own way, but that of the lateral canals, which are enormously expensive, but have no income. With these sold or leased, the Erie will easily carry the few remaining canals, and pay to the State a profit. But should this not be the fact, we believe the people of New-York are sufficiently alive to their own interests to vote for the funding amendment, which fixes low tolls as the settled policy of the State. There is nothing of such vital importance, not only to the City, but to the State, as to retain the trade of the West, and it can be kept only by making transportation through our canals as cheap as possible. Therefore, a canal policy which is not liberal is suicidal. A return to the policy of making the Erie pay a large surplus revenue to the State would be disastrous in the extreme, and there will always be danger of a return to it unless this funding amendment is adopted. After its adoption, there will be no possibility of this peril, for it provides that the tolls shall be fixed so as to pay only a small per cent. per annum on the funded debt, to establish a Sinking Fund, interest on the debt, and the cost of maintenance and management. Under this policy, the tolls on the Erie would always be so low as to place it beyond the competition of all rival routes.

There should be no hesitation on the part of the Legislature in approving the funding amendment, so that the people can decide the question involved at the general election of this year. There can be nothing urged against the measure, except the fear that under its operation the canals would not pay their way, and for this fear we have shown there is no foundation. Public opinion will compel the Legislature to dispose of the lateral canals as soon as authority is given by the Constitution. The arguments in favor of the amendment are numerous and unanswerable, but they are too familiar to the public to be repeated at this time in detail. The policy which the amendment will establish will enable New-York to retain that control of commerce by which she has grown so great. We hope the Legislature will act in this matter at once, for if delays are not dangerous in this case, they are at least vexatious.

A WRONG MOVE.

The proposition to transfer the control of Indian Affairs to the War Department is revived in Congress. The bills for this purpose come from Western men, and are, no doubt, largely the outgrowth of that relentless spirit which will stop short of nothing save the ultimate extermination of the Indian. This project cannot even be considered, much less agreed to, without wide discussion and serious opposition. For it involves, at the outset, an admission that the effort to improve the Indian race by equitable and humane treatment is a failure, and that, too, just at a time when the humane policy is undergoing its most trying tests with signal promise of success. We cannot conceive upon what ground this transfer is urged, save that of a determination to destroy the race. We have had the experience of army officers as Indian agents, now revived by Mr. KASSON'S bill, and the result was even more disastrous to them than to the Indian. We can conceive how the Secretary of the Interior, with his many burdens of administration, might desire to transfer the grave responsibilities of the Indian Office to other shoulders; but if he were asked whether that would be the best policy for the Indian or the Government, and he would undoubtedly answer in the negative very promptly. We do not understand that Mr. DELANO seeks any such change, or that the Secretary of War covets the responsibility. On the contrary, the former, in his last report, presented the Indian situation with special reference to the advantages thus far gained by the Government in establishing Indians upon reservations, in placing them under control, and in preparing them to become citizens by self-support.

This question is, no doubt, one of the most critical with which the Administration has to deal in its domestic policy. It seems to us that the proposed transfer can but jeopardize what has already been gained. It cannot be consistently urged on the score of economy, for the return to the war policy must prevent any reduction of the military expenditure. Mr. WHEELER has effected a reduction of four millions and over in the totals of the army bill, but he will have his labor for his pains if the war policy is to be restored. It will not only cost all that is expended now, but millions more. And we shall have the corruption of the army contact with the Indian increased tenfold, and no humanizing, Christianizing, or educational influences to counteract it. We must abandon schools and instruction, and all the teachings that gradually lead the Indian to a condition of self-dependence. We must admit, in fact, that he is not only incapable, but unworthy of improvement; we must remit him more than ever to the rapacious schemes of the trader and plunderer; we must turn him over helpless to the very influences he is pleading to be saved from, and confess before the world that the civilization of this Republic is unequal to the task of absorbing this remnant of a race, and, therefore, folds its arms and awaits its extinction.

There is but one argument that we have heard advanced, in favor of a restoration of the war policy, worthy of consideration, and that is that it is not the business of the Government to educate and Christianize the Indian. This argument has the merit of frankness, if no other. But, from the very nature of the case, it is fallacious. If not the business of the Government, whose business is it? We cannot hope to properly absorb what remains of the Indian race by the progress of our civilization, unless we prepare it for the process of assimilation. Were the Indian capable in all cases of assuming the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, then we can conceive the propriety of leaving him to work out alone the problem of his own success, so far as the Government is concerned. But, placed in the exceedingly anomalous position of a sovereign, with treaty rights on the one hand and a mere subject of military power and Government dependency on the other, it is impossible to escape the logical, as well as moral, conviction that it is the imperative duty of the Government to prepare the Indian for the functions of citizenship by teaching him agricultural labor, giving schools to his children, and gradually familiarizing him with the arts of peace. This duty the Government cannot abandon [illegible] until the Indian is able to assume the very functions of citizenship which are now properly withheld from him.

EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association met to-day, with an increased attendance. The Chair read a communication from the Secretary of the Vermont State Teachers' Association, inclosing a resolution recently adopted by the association, indorsing the plan of giving the proceeds of the sale of public lands for educational purposes. Gen. Eaton, from the Committee on the Centennial, reported the following recommendations,

First—That each State and Territory be invited to prepare a representation of its educational condition for the centennial.

Second—That each State and Territory also be invited to prepare a historical record of its educational progress for the same purpose.

Third—That each city be invited to act with the State authorities in preparing such records, and that it present an exhibit of its own educational growth and condition.

Fourth—That each educational institution be invited to participate in the same way, and that a census be taken in 1875.

Fifth—That the Commissioner of Education be requested, in behalf of the educators of this country, to correspond with the prominent educators of the country and invite their co-operation in the matter of the Centennial.

Sixth—That the International Educational Congress be held in connection with the Centennial.

The report was accepted. During the discussion, Mr. Philbrick, of Boston, spoke in relation to the centennial, and referred to the fact that the United States made the poorest exhibit of any country at the Vienna Exposition, and that one of the best features of the American portion of the exhibition was the educational showing; yet it remained for Sweden to exhibit the best school-house at the Exposition. He hoped the General Government would appropriate $5,000,000 for the approaching centennial. The American exhibit at Vienna was redeemed by our educational showing, and the credit of that, in his opinion, was mainly due to the labors and plans of our National Commissioner of Education.

Mr. Bicknell did not fully concur with Mr. Philbrick as to our poor showing at Vienna. In an educational point of view, the exhibit of Boston was the best he saw in the educational group, and the model of the Franklin school building of Washington the finest, by all odds, on exhibition.

On motion of Mr. Bicknell, the report of the Committee on the Centennial was adopted.

Mr. Ruffner, of Virginia, of the Committee on National Aid to Education, made a report. The first resolution strongly approves the policy of the Government in leaving to each State and locality the conduct of its own educational affairs. The second recognizes the wisdom of the Government in establishing the Bureau of Education. The third indorses the proposition before Congress setting apart the lands for the purpose of free education in the several States, on the basis of a division of illiteracy existing in the different States from the age of ten years and upward.

When the reading of the resolutions had proceeded thus far the President entered the hall, and was received standing. He was conducted to the platform, and was introduced as "The President of the United States," whom it need not be said is our friend theoretically and practically. The President took a seat beside Mr. Binford on the platform, and Mr. Ruffner continued the reading of his report.

The fourth resolution favors such united action on the part of the special friends of primary, and of agricultural and other industrial education respectively, as would allow the various State and Territorial Legislatures to employ at discretion specified proportions of such donated funds for either or both of those forms of education.

At this point the Secretary of the Interior entered the hall, and on being introduced by Mr. Binford, took a seat on the platform. A few minutes later the President left the hall, the audience rising as he passed out. A moment after Gov. Shepherd entered the hall, and, having been formally introduced, delivered a short address. The resolutions were then taken up, and the first two were adopted. The third elicited considerable discussion, during which Gen. Eaton stated that Gen. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, and Judge Kelley, Chairman of the House Centennial Committee, were present, and suggested that the discussion be suspended until these gentlemen could be heard.

Secretary Delano, after having been introduced, said he had had the honor and the pleasure of a visit from the members of the department yesterday, and in a few words had expressed the interest he took in their deliberations. He was in Congress when the foundation of this educational organization was laid, and had seen the interest in it increase year by year. He closed by expressing the hope that the deliberations of the department would be of such character as to induce Congress in its legislation affecting education to put its aid, to use a common expression, "Where it would do the most good." This remark was greeted with laughter and applause.

Representatives Hawley, of Connecticut, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania, were severally introduced and delivered speeches on the subject of the Centennial, maintaining that it would be educational in its tendency.

Resolutions were adopted declaring it to be the duty of Congress to aid education in the District of Columbia. After further proceedings the convention adjourned until August next, when another meeting of the department will be held at Detroit.

THE ESTATE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

DECISION OF JUDGE CADWALADER—APPOINTMENT OF A TRUSTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The matter of the bankruptcy of Jay Cooke & Co. was brought to a close this morning in the United States District Court, by Judge Cadwalader making the subjoined decision:

> The report and certificate of the Register, filed yesterday, having been considered, it is ordered that the same, and the resolution of creditors, and nominations of the Trustee and committee of creditors, reported therewith, be and the same are hereby confirmed by the court.
>
> Whereupon it is further ordered that the Receiver transfer the estate of the bankrupts to the creditors so nominated, and that the bankrupts transfer and deliver all the property, and that they convey and transfer the same to the said Trustee by deed of the form prescribed by the general orders of the Supreme Court.
>
> These orders will be executed under the direction of the Register, who is authorized to make all necessary and proper incidental orders, and to direct their enforcement.
>
> We will report the execution of these orders when it shall have been completed. And for as much as Edwin M. Lewis, the Receiver, will thus become the Trustee of the estate, the court is of opinion that the settlement of his accounts in the former relation must be closed before his new relation of Trustee can take effect, or at the same time.
>
> Wherefore it is further ordered that the said accounts be finally settled forthwith, in the manner directed in the court's order of Nov. 26 last, and Thomas P. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, merchant, and Robert Shoemaker, of the same place, merchant, with such other one or more of the committee of creditors as may desire to participate, be Commissioners to represent the interests of the creditors in the matter of the Receiver's accounts, which are, according to the true intent of these orders, to be audited, settled, adjusted, and closed summarily.

A large number of creditors were in the courtroom, and, although some few evinced dissatisfaction toward the decision, the majority were apparently satisfied. The Trustee and committee will at once commence to arrange and settle the affairs of the bankrupt estate.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS CUSHMAN'S READINGS.

Miss Cushman reads this afternoon at Steinway Hall. She is to interpret selections from "As You Like It," Schiller's "Fridolin," two poems by Robert Burns, and "The New Church Organ," by Carleton.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30.—The Legislature met in joint session again to-night, but after considerable filibustering adjourned without taking another ballot [illegible]

WASHINGTON NOTES.

DISCHARGE OF EDWARD LANGE, OF NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Edward Lange, the New-York publisher recently convicted and imprisoned in New-York for alleged misuse of United States mail-bags, was brought before the United States Supreme Court, this morning, on a writ of habeas corpus, and, after final argument, was, upon motion of Gov. Woodford, discharged from imprisonment.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALLEGED CHARGES AGAINST EX-GOV. WARMOTH.

A special dispatch from New-Orleans, dated yesterday, gives a report that Gov. Kellogg has issued his requisition upon the Governor of the District of Columbia for the person of Ex-Gov. Warmoth. It is said the case grows out of some criminal transaction connected with the State Treasury when Warmoth was Governor of Louisiana. Warmoth's friends here have heard nothing of such a requisition, nor did Warmoth yesterday know of it prior to his departure for New-York, en route for New-Orleans, which place he will reach on Wednesday next.

THE MARQUIS DE NOAILLES PRESENTS HIS LETTERS OF RECALL.

The Marquis De Noailles, the French Minister to the United States, to-day presented his letter of recall to the President, on which occasion he made the following remarks:

> MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present to you my letter of recall. The remembrance of the kindness with which your Excellency has honored me, and which has been shown me by your Government, will be indelibly engraved within my heart. I am happy to be able to congratulate myself upon the perfectly amicable relations which have constantly existed during my residence here between the United States and France, and I entertain not only the hope but the firm conviction that they will ever continue to exist. I am instructed, Mr. President, to convey to your Excellency the most sincere good wishes of Marshal MacMahon, the President of the French Republic, and I beg you to permit me to add my own.

The President replied as follows:

> MARQUIS: I receive with unwonted regret the letter of recall which you have presented. The conviction, which your antecedents occasioned, that your mission would be agreeable to those who might have intercourse with you, and advantageous to both countries, has been fully realized. It is my hearty desire that the friendly relations between the United States and France may, if possible, be still more strengthened. I receive with thanks the kind wishes of Marshal MacMahon, which you have been directed to convey, and sincerely reciprocate those you have personally expressed toward me.

STATISTICS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture has completed an investigation concerning the prices of farm products, and the relative numbers and prices of farm animals. The greatest reduction in yield is in corn, and the decline is heaviest in the great corn-growing States, one of the lowest Western averages being that of Illinois, which is only twenty-one bushels per acre upon an area of more than 7,000,000 acres. The average yield of wheat is greater in most of the States than in 1872. In most other grains and in potatoes a decline is shown. The potato yield is especially low in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. The average prices follow closely the changes in the local rate of yield, rising almost exactly in proportion to the local scarcity, and falling with increased production. The report shows a few exceptions or modifications of this law, the result of distant or foreign demand. It is seen, especially in Missouri and Kansas, that comparative scarcity of grain products counteracts largely the effect of distance from the sea-board, and compels higher prices than are obtained in any other interior States west of the Ohio. The difference between local Western prices and sea-board rates, both in wheat and corn, is greater this year than in January of last year. The difference between Chicago and New-York prices of Spring wheat is forty-two cents; last January it was thirty-seven cents. The difference between the average home prices in Illinois for all kinds of wheat and New-York prices of Spring wheat is fifty-two cents; last year it was forty-two cents. The difference between the average prices of corn in Illinois and New-York City is fifty-one cents; last year it was forty-nine cents.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

E. J. Curtis, of Idaho, to be Secretary of the Territory of Idaho; Joseph Pinkham, to be United States Marshal for Idaho; Joseph W. Huston, to be United States Attorney General for Idaho; J. L. Jennings, to be Receiver of public moneys at Ionia, Mich.: First Assistant Engineer A. S. Greene, to be Chief Engineer of the United States Navy. Postmasters—J. L. Dolsen, at Bath, N. Y.; Ebenezer Smith, at Central City, Colorado; Z. Elijah, at Pensacola, Fla.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

George Tyng to be United States Marshal for Arizona; Lafayette Carter to be Surveyor General of Idaho; E. W. Holbrook to be Register of the Land Office at New-Orleans; E. W. Arnold to be Register of the Land Office at Grand Island, Neb.; James L. Willard to be Collector of Customs at Erie, Penn.; A. E. Lemee to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Natchitoches, La.; Norman Thacher to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Menasha, Wis.

Postmasters—K. Leavitt at Exeter, N. H.; J. L. Stevens at Manchester, N. H.; David Boynton at Haverhill, Mass.; E. Farrington at Newburg, N. Y.; Z. Elijah at Pensacola, Fla.; William C. Carson at Thomsville, Ga.; Mrs. E. M. Wilson at The Dalles, Oregon; S. C. Kenaga at Kankakee, Ill.

DEATH OF A LEADING PHYSICIAN.

George M. Dove, one of the leading physicians of Washington, died to-day in this city, after an illness of ten days.

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day had under consideration the amendments recommended by the Controller of the Currency to the National Bank act.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

President Grant was at the Capitol this afternoon, on business with Senators Morrill of Vermont, Frelinghuysen, and Boreman.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Lieut. E. R. Meeker has been ordered to the Shawmut; First Assistant Engineer Henry S. McEwan, has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia; First Assistant Engineer C. H. Greenleaf has been detached from the Congress and ordered to return home.

DUTY ON STILL WINES.

The Committee on Ways and Means heard a delegation of distillers, to-day, favoring a duty of forty per cent. on all still wines.

THE GENEVA AWARD DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. Evarts to-day concluded his argument before the House Committee on the Judiciary on the Geneva award distribution in behalf of a large number of uninsured claimants, and also insurance companies which became assignees of the owners of vessels which they insured.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Representatives Elliot and Lynch, colored members, addressed the committee in advocacy of the Civil Rights bill.

WAR CLAIMS.

The House Committee on War Claims listened to an argument by Gov. F. P. Stanton on the subject of war depredations generally, and specially as to the claim of J. & T. Green, of Jackson, Miss., whose cotton factory at that place, together with a large amount of cotton and machinery, was destroyed by order of Gen. Grant, in May, 1863.

THE GRANGERS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—The annual convention of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will convene here next Wednesday. Dudley W. Adams, President of the National Grange, has already arrived here, and the committee appointed by the last convention to revise the ritual, composed of O. H. Kelly, General Secretary, T. A. Thompson, of Minnesota; J. R. Thompson, of Washington; Gen. Wilson, of Iowa, and D. H. Robertson, of St. Paul, were expected here yesterday, but they failed to arrive. The principal business of the convention will be the revision of the ritual and the perfecting of organization of the grange. President Adams states that there are between 11,000 and [illegible] granges in the country with nearly a million [illegible]

LOUISIANA.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The morning hour having expired, the Louisiana case came up.

Mr. CARPENTER resumed the floor and continued his remarks begun yesterday. He said he did not condemn the action of the President in any of these Louisiana proceedings, because he merely ordered that the process of the Federal court be executed. He had no better guide than that order, and could do nothing but order its execution. He therefore laid no stress on any action of the President or of Marshal Packard. They were not to blame. The responsibility rested upon Judge Durell. He read the telegram from Attorney General Williams to Marshal Packard, of Dec. 3, directing that officer to enforce the decrees and mandates of the United States Court, and argued that the telegram was not in recognition of the Kellogg Government, but only directing that the orders of the court be enforced, which the President was bound to do. He next read the telegram of Collector Casey to the President, dated Dec. 6, 1872, announcing the seizure of the State-house, and setting forth that the decree was sweeping in its character. He (Mr. Carpenter) thought there never was a more truthful comment than that it was sweeping, and had swept away the rights of an entire State. Next followed the telegram from Pinchback to the President, stating that all was quiet, but asking, as a precaution, that Gen. Grant would interfere. He next quoted from the law and Constitution as to when the President had authority to interfere, and said he could do so but in two instances: first, in case of insurrection against the State, and the other in case of the obstruction of the laws of the United States. In the Rhode Island trouble the President had full power to interfere, it being a case of insurrection against the State—an attempt to overturn a legal State Government and set up another in its place. The Legislature of Rhode Island certified to the President that there was an insurrection in the State, and called upon him to interfere. But President Tyler moved very carefully, first sending out agents, and then the Secretary of War, to make a preliminary examination, in order to keep himself within the powers conferred upon him. It was absurd to argue that the telegram from Attorney General Williams was a recognition of Pinchback's election. Did the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) mean to say that the President of the United States could sit on his cushioned chair and telegraph over the country, "I recognize you as Governor; I recognize such a Legislature," in time of troubles, without any case being made out to him? No, Sir; we had not come to that in this country. He next read from Gov. Kellogg's communication that domestic violence existed in several parishes, which the State authorities could not repress without great expense and bloodshed, and calling upon the Government for aid. He wanted to avoid expense, wanted to avoid bloodshed, and therefore called upon the President for the army of the United States. Armies did not generally quell disturbances without bloodshed. This bogus Government in Louisiana, now standing a year, with its riots and disturbances, was all the result of the non-action of Congress, when it ought to have acted. A new election should have been ordered in the State last session; but, after an all night session of the Senate, when the vote was taken at 5 o'clock in the morning, there was a majority of two against the bill.

Mr. MORTON—That was the trouble.

Mr. CARPENTER—Yes, it was the trouble—trouble to that State, trouble to this country, trouble to the fair name of our nation.

Mr. MORTON asked if the gentleman (Mr. Carpenter) thought the President did right in issuing his proclamation.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that he well understood the motive in putting that question. He did say the proclamation was issued without authority. There was no case made before the President to authorize him to interfere. This was a case of domestic violence, and the President should know nothing about domestic violence. That was not a case to bring him to his feet. There must be a case of insurrection in the State and against the State Government; therefore there was no authority for that proclamation. It might be that Congress, under the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, could send troops there. He did not say whether it could or not. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had pleaded an estoppel on the right of the Senate to inquire into the facts of Pinchback's election, on the ground that the Legislature electing him had been recognized. He (Mr. Carpenter) denied that the President had ever recognized that Legislature. The President paid no attention to them when they called upon him, but he treated them with entire contempt. The President of the United States in the last days of the session sent a message to Congress, laying the responsibility upon its shoulders, and saying to Congress if it did not act he would continue to recognize the Kellogg Government. But the President's interference then might be on entirely different grounds. He (Mr. Carpenter) was not much of a lawyer, and nothing of a politician, and he did not doubt the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) was "laying" for him in the forum of politics, and would say to the country that he had been abusing the President. The President is empowered to call out forces to enforce the decrees of the courts, and all he did might be rested on that. That might be his defense politically, and the Senator (Mr. Morton) need not report him to his constituents for censuring the President for sending troops to Louisiana. The proclamation of the President had a salutary effect, and he was glad it was issued. But to say the effect of what the President did was an estoppel to the Senate, was not good argument. He (Mr. Carpenter) maintained that the proclamation was a nullity. He had no hope of ever satisfying the Senator from Indiana on this question, and no ambition to make a speech, as he said in the beginning; but he would try to make Senators understand what the facts are, and that the theory of the Senator from Indiana was wild. The duty devolved upon Congress under the Constitution to decide as to the legality of State Governments, and the decision of Congress was binding upon all other departments of the Government. On the contrary, the Senator (Mr. Morton) argued that the action of the President was binding upon Congress in all this business of putting down an insurrection in a State. The President was but the mere agent of Congress. The President is to restore order. It does not matter much whether he sets up the right or wrong party. Congress will determine that. But the President must put things in such condition that peace shall reign. Congress says to the President: "You go there and quiet things, and then we will inquire into the proceedings." He (Mr. Carpenter) said that to-morrow he would introduce a bill providing for a new election in the State and would explain his reasons. Before concluding his argument he referred to the law governing admissions of members to the two Houses of Congress, and said, the Senators being elected by the law-making power of the State, the Senate must inquire as to the legality of that power. On the other hand, the House had no authority to inquire as to the Legislature. The Senator from Indiana had claimed that out of respect to the Senate he was constrained to send the Pinchback case back to the committee. By that argument the Senator himself had overturned his own *prima facie* case.

Mr. MORTON said that it was not a fair or legitimate argument to make that statement.

Mr. CARPENTER said that some two years ago, when he had occasion to read a Senator down, Mr. Trumbull came to him afterward and said: "You are a young Senator, and there are some things you may not know. One is, that it is an established rule in this body that you must not refer to a man's language in the *Globe* for more than two years back." [Laughter.] He supposed he could refer to the *Congressional Globe* for one month back, as to the language of the gentleman (Mr. Morton) to show he destroyed his *prima facie* case.

Mr. MORTON—Oh, well, I only wanted to show it was unfair. I don't care anything about it.

Mr. CARPENTER—Well, if you don't care anything about it, why don't you let me finish?

Mr. MORTON reiterated his argument as to his reasons for asking that the case of Mr. Pinchback be recommitted, being solely on account of the personal conduct of that gentleman.

Mr. CARPENTER resumed, and said the decision of the Supreme Court of that State could not bind the Senate, as that court had no jurisdiction to decide questions which Congress must decide. The canvass in Louisiana was false; had been proved false in every court which investigated it, by every man who ever examined it, by the very men who made the canvass. The whole thing was a fraud. (Here there was a faint demonstration of applause in the gallery, but it was promptly checked by the Chair, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan.)

In reference to the bill which he would introduce for a new election, Mr. CARPENTER said he would endeavor to show that Kellogg was not legally elected, that his associates in the State offices were never elected, and the Legislature sending Pinchback here was never elected. He referred to the returns from the polls, signed and sent up by the Commissioners of Election, as being genuine, and showed a majority for McEnery.

Mr. EDMUNDS—But the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Morton) states that those returns were forgeries.

Mr. CARPENTER—Well, that's one of those statements of the Senator from Indiana which nobody can help.

Mr. MORTON—Do you deny it?

Mr. CARPENTER—I don't deny anything the Senator says, but I do say I never heard of their being false before.

Mr. MORTON—The testimony shows it.

Mr. CARPENTER (handing Mr. Morton the volume)—There, find it for me within the next half hour.

Mr. MORTON—Oh, I don't want to find it now. [Laughter.]

[illegible] that the returns from the polls were all in the same handwriting, and the committee came to the conclusion that they were forgeries.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had no recollection of that, but it might have been the case when he was absent from the committee.

Mr. MORTON said that Mr. Carpenter had stated in his own report that the control that Warmoth had over the election was worth 30,000 votes to his side.

Mr. CARPENTER said he was not trying to make out that McEnery was elected, as he did not believe he was. But the control which Warmoth had over the election was worth 30,000, as by the law of Louisiana the Governor fixed the number and location of the voting places. Thus he could locate any number and at convenient places in Democratic districts, and few at out of the way places of Republican districts, so that people would have to go long distances to vote, and the testimony showed in some counties people did not know where the polls were located until the very day of election. In that way great frauds were committed by Warmoth's side. He (Mr. Carpenter) had no doubt that but for the interference of the General Government the McEnery Government would have been in existence to-day as a result of the Warmoth frauds, when just the reverse was the will of the people. Durell first smothered it. Mr. Carpenter next read a telegram sent by Packard from Washington to New-Orleans, dated Feb. 26, 1873, in which he (Packard) said: "Tell Kellogg to keep his shirt on. The McEnery Government must be broken up as soon as Congress adjourns." Congress did adjourn on the 4th of March following, and everyone knew what followed. He argued that the Constitution vested the power in Congress to order a new election, that instrument declaring that every State should have a republican form of government. If the powers of the State Government were in the hands of men whom the people never elected, such State had not a republican form of government. The governing power of Louisiana to-day was not elected by the people. The political department of the State was on its back, and it was the duty of Congress to deal with the State the same as if the whole State Government had been overturned. The means of Congress were consonant with its duty. The Constitution does not say how a republican form of government shall be established, but says it shall be established, and Congress may employ any means to guarantee such republican form of government. The State had been absolutely defrauded of its government from top to bottom, and now, when Congress attempts to interfere, the Senator from Indiana says it will be a violation of State rights. He (Mr. Carpenter) proposes to vindicate the rights of State by the action he proposed. He was sorry that the State Government had been stricken down by Federal usurpation. Was there a lawyer who did not know that Durrell's orders were void and set up the Kellogg Government? To redress that act was a friendly and not an unfriendly act to the State. He read from notes of Judge Coolie, of Michigan, in regard to the action of Durrell, and argues that no Government could be more despotic than one set up in this manner. He was now done with Mr. Pinchback and the Louisiana case, and would introduce his bill on Monday, in accordance with the notice given.

Mr. MORTON said he would inquire who it was that was demanding a new election in Louisiana, but first he would tell the Senate who did not demand it. The Republican Party of Louisiana did not demand it. It regarded it as a movement in favor of its enemies—a movement to put the party in the hands of its enemies. The business men of New-Orleans, he was informed and believed, opposed it. The men who were interested in the preservation of order and protection of honest labor opposed it, for the reason that they were opposed to anarchy, and knew full well that the overturning of this State Government would be the signal for disorder and shedding of blood. There was blood in this work, and all of this argument of the gentleman (Mr. Carpenter) was in direct condemnation of the Administration, yet, in the same breath, the gentleman said that a large majority of the people of Louisiana are Republicans. He (Mr. Morton) argued that the Kellogg Government was in sympathy with and sustained by a large majority of the people of Louisiana. The speech of the gentleman (Mr. Carpenter) was a tissue of contradictions from beginning to end. He denies the jurisdiction of the court in one case and admits it in another. The Chief Justice of that court was a man whose legal ability was of a high order, and of which the Senator from Wisconsin need not be ashamed. The Senator (Carpenter) assumed that he knew more about the Louisiana case than the court there, and asked that Congress set aside the State Government. In whose interest was this? He would tell the Senate. In the first place, that of Gov. Warmoth and his trusty lieutenants, who were here on the floor of the Senate to-day; and of John B. McEnery, also on the floor of the Senate—he who had caused bloodshed in New-Orleans. The Senator (Carpenter) had picked a little out here and there, but had stated nothing correctly. He (Mr. Morton) did not mean to say that the gentleman did so intentionally. The Senator had said the President's proclamation was without authority, and yet said he was glad the President issued it. There was blood in this movement. The men moving in it were covered all over with blood. They are the old assassins of 1866, 1868, and 1873. The murderers who killed more than 2,000 men in 1868, most of them colored people. In May, 1868, the Republicans captured the State by 26,000 majority. But the terror wrought by the massacre, the work done by the Kuklux, gave the State to Seymour by 40,000 majority. The assassins of 1868 are there now, and he had evidence to show that John B. McEnery was acting with the mob of the 18th of March, 1873, where a number of men were killed, and the men in that mob were acting by authority of the pretended Governor. It was proven before the committee that the returns from Grant Parish were forgeries. He reviewed the various circumstances attending the riots, stating that in one case colored men were put in line and shot like the Virginius prisoners. The whole world was shocked a short time ago by the murder of fifty-three filibusters engaged on an unlawful expedition. They were tried by court-martial and hurried out of the world; but time was given them for their confessions and to say their prayers. But here in Louisiana were a hundred people murdered and nothing said about it. Some of the men composing this mob are on the floor of the Senate to-day urging a new election. The life of a colored man in Louisiana was of no account, and of all the murderers not one had been brought to public punishment. His friend (Mr. Carpenter) found himself with that crowd. He knew his friend did not intend to do anything wrong, but he would tell him now that he was doing the behests of the worst men in the State. Gov. Kellogg did actually represent to-day a large majority of the people of the State of Louisiana, and he (Mr. MORTON) was assured the better class of Democrats were utterly opposed to any change. They are Democrats in politics, but are interested in the cause of peace. He would prosecute Kellogg, Pinchback, or any of them whose faults or crimes came within the purview of his jurisdiction. It was not the men; there were great Constitutional questions involved. One of them was, when a State Government is in existence and going on peaceably, the Government of the United States shall not interfere. When the Congress of the United States set aside one State Government upon such ground, then every State government would be at the mercy of the Federal Government. Congress must recognize the fact that the State Government has rights.

Mr. MORTON here announced that he had not finished, but would not proceed further to-day.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate then went into executive session, and after a short time the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Morton will resume his speech.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

CONCLUSION OF MR. EVARTS' ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF HIS CLIENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Evarts continued and concluded his argument to-day before the House Judiciary Committee on behalf of his clients, claimants under the the award of the Geneva Tribunal. He quoted from the correspondence between the representatives of England and this country to show that the view which he had formerly stated to the committee was well founded, namely: That the transactions must not be put on the basis of the pursuit of an enemy, but as between friends, between whom, in the continuance of friendship, there had arisen invasions and excesses which required friendly consultation and reparation. The tribunal then proceeded with the consideration of the private claims, and held Great Britain responsible as a neutral friendly nation in the action of its subjects, who had violated its laws in respect to the cruise of the Alabama, the Florida, and the Shenandoah, after her recruitment at Melbourne, and the extent of the responsibility was nothing but compensation for the direct destruction of property. If the arrangement for the appointment of a Board of Assessors had been consummated, then these claimants would have come in before the board, and their rights would have been determined according to law and they would have been acknowledged to be the owners of the fund in the hands of the Government, as trustee, for distribution. Our Government instructed its Consul to terminate the matter of the award by a gross sum that should be measured by the extent of the private claims, and thus end all further higgling between the Governments. It would have been wrong for our Government, under the rules laid down at the time, to get a penny more than the ultimate measure of the private losses would show, and it would have been wrong for England to consent to withhold a penny that should leave inadequate the indemnity. The extent of the losses in possession of the Government excluded assignees in various forms, and included insurance companies under their assignments at their subrogation. The insurance companies appeared as claimants, on the ground that they owned the claims, and were covered by the principle that the citizens of this country should be indemnified. Very able and searching criticisms were passed by the counsel of Great Britain on the form and authentication of these claims, and the tribunal agreeing that certain measures of claims, prospective catch, &c., must be excluded, proceeded to consider the evidence submitted. There was no uncertainty in this evidence, which consisted of tables carefully prepared by our Government containing lists of losses, giving the name of vessel or cargo and owner and insurer, and they made up the mass amount which we are entitled to claim. If any transaction of a Government or any transaction of a court can more clearly fix the relation that belongs to this fund, first, as an honest measure of what we had a right to claim of Great Britain, and, second, as to the character in which it would lie in the Treasury of the United States and the duty under which it was to be distributed, it would be extremely difficult to assign it. If this money has been received under the statement that the Government earned the amount, that its duty requires it to assign as compensation to its citizens, what has been so received? Who can divert, on any principles of law, of justice, of morality, or of honor, the distribution of the fund from following the reason and the ground upon which it has been received?

NEW RAILROADS.

A PROJECTED AIR LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Now that the National Railroad scheme has apparently exploded, preparations are being made for the construction of another air line railroad between New-York and Philadelphia, in opposition to Pennsylvania monopoly. It has been learned to-day, from prominent gentlemen and several members of the New-Jersey Legislature, that a private meeting was recently held here by representatives of the Central Railway of New-Jersey, Northern Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, and that at this meeting resolutions were passed to build a railroad across New-Jersey, having for its terminal points Philadelphia and Jersey City. The new road will be constructed in accordance with the Free Railroad laws of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. The capital for the enterprise will be furnished by prominent Philadelphians, New-Yorkers, and Jersey men. The route of the new line is designed as follows: The tracks of the North Pennsylvania Railroad will be used to Doylestown, the terminus. At this point a branch will connect with Flemington, N. J., where the main line of the Central of New-Jersey will be reached, and from there a straight connection will be made to New-York.

A NEW ROAD TO LONG BRANCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—As much discussion has been raised by people here and in New-York as to how the people will be able to reach Long Branch during the coming season, now that the Southern Railroad of New-Jersey has collapsed, it would be well to state that Col. Isaac S. Buckalew, Superintendent of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has mentioned the fact that his company will construct a road to that point at an early date. The line will extend from Farmingdale to Long Branch, a distance of fourteen miles, and will make a direct connection at Monmouth Junction, which is but a short distance from Philadelphia or New-York. If possible the company will erect a bridge across Raritan Bay at Keyport, on which there is an injunction, which will shorten the route considerably.

THE EVANS CASE.

THE EVIDENCE CONCLUDED—THE CASE FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 30.—The Evans case was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin and Gov. Hartranft were the only persons examined, and their examination concluded the evidence. Attorney General Dimmick opened the argument for the Commonwealth. He presented the following points:

First—That the defendant, under the provisions of the joint resolution, approved March 22, 1867, and the agreement with the Auditor General, dated March 30, 1870, would only be entitled to compensation for the moneys actually collected by him, not to exceed ten per cent. thereon, provided he render proper accounts of the moneys thus actually collected, and paid the same to the State.

Second—That upon the sum of $1,910,711 43, which was adjusted by crediting some to the State to satisfy the debt due by the State to the United States on the quota of the direct tax upon cash paid in the year 1861 by the United States to the State, the defendant is not entitled to receive any commission or compensation whatever thereon.

Third—That the undisputed evidence is that the defendant only collected in warrants, the proceeds of which he received, and either returned or paid over to the State the sum of $990,757 68, and upon this sum only can he claim commission, not to exceed ten per cent., provided he has not forfeited his right to receive or retain any compensation or commission.

Fourth—That the undisputed evidence is that the defendant collected the following moneys at the following dates belonging to the State: May 2, 1867, $79,516 89; October 27, 1868, $105,657 46; Aug. 28, 1870, $136,846 09, amounting to $322,014 44, and which amount he still retains, less $29,967 35 paid to the State thereon July 21, 1871; and that the defendant, by omission to pay said moneys into the State Treasury, less his commission thereon not to exceed ten per cent., has forfeited all right to compensation or commission.

Fifth—That the plaintiff is entitled in this suit to a verdict for the amount of the three warrants collected by the defendant, with the interest thereon from the date the same were received by the defendant, allowing the defendant credit for the sum of $29,967 35 paid on the same July 21, 1871.

Mr. Lamberton and Mr. Hall, for the defense, followed the Attorney General in addressing the jury, and Mr. MacVeagh, for plaintiff, made the closing argument. The defendant prays the court to instruct the jury as follows: That the act of March, 1811, for the settlement of public accounts having provided the plaintiff a remedy, it must be presented and there can be no recovery in this action.

The Judge will charge the jury to-morrow morning.

SILKWORMS' EGGS FOR EUROPE.

Yesterday over 200 cases of Japanese silkworms' eggs arrived in this City, consigned to English houses, through which they are to be forwarded to Italy. These shipments were landed in San Francisco on the 21st inst. by the China and Colorado, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. One hundred and forty-six cases are consigned to the English houses of Balfour & Co., London; Kaltenbeck & Schmittz, and Wilson, Son & Watter, Liverpool, and the balance to Havre firms. The majority of the cases are 3 feet long by 1 in breadth and 10 inches in depth, the average contents of each being 250 cards of eggs. Some of the cases are considerably larger and contain upward of 600 cards. The cases are dovetailed carefully, and hermetically covered with oiled paper and again with matting. The value of the eggs is set down at $100,000, gold. One hundred and forty-six cases will be dispatched by the steamer Abyssinia on Wednesday next, and the remainder by L'Amerique, Feb. 7. The consignors are Davidson & Co. and Vanmale, Schoen & Milsom, of Yokohama. Signor M. Guerrini, the agent in charge of the eggs, has accompanied them from the date of their shipment in the China at Yokohama, and was on board that vessel with them when she broke down. Among the number is a sample case which is subjected to precisely similar conditions to the others, and by opening this Signor Guerrini ascertains the state of the eggs in the unopened cases. When last examined at San Francisco its contents were found in perfect preservaton.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

The second of the matches at billiards for the championship of the world, at the three-ball French carom game, was played last night at Tammany Hall, between Albert Garnier, of this City, and François Ubassy, of Chicago, resulting in a victory for Garnier. The following is the score:

Garnier—0, 19, 2, 1, 14, 0, 14, 3, 1, 0, 9, 1, 1, 7, 25, 0, 2, 40, 33, 3, 4, 3, 0, 0, 4, 5, 14, 0, 0, 47, 6, 5, 3, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 11, 17, 108, 7, 1, 0, 0, 17, 0, 5, 0, 22, 1, 8, 0, 0, 49, 24, 0, 11, 0, 1, 3, 23, 1, 0, 0, 1, 19, 1—600. Average, 8 48-69. Highest runs—108, 49, 47, 40.

Ubassy—2, 7, 0, 2, 7, 0, 30, 3, 0, 0, 7, 5, 4, 1, 0, 0, 9, 0, 2, 2, 15, 5, 0, 4, 1, 1, 6, 13, 2, 20, 24, 4, 5, 4, 1, 0, 2, 0, 21, 12, 1, 3, 10, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 4, 11, 0, 22, 12, 0, 9, 50, 15, 16, 7, 0, 0, 20, 35, 0, 4, 0, 2, 13—461. Average, 6 51-68. Highest runs—50, 35, 30, 24.

Maurice Daly has challenged the winner, the game to take place in April next.

HIGHWAYMEN OPERATING ON LONG ISLAND.

Three young highwaymen, on Wednesday night, stopped a peddler named Dietz, on the Dutch Kills road, on his way to Hunter's Point, and, presenting pistols at his head, demanded his money or his life. He begged to be let off, as he had a family, but they forced him to give them all the money he had, $115. They then ransacked his pack and took such articles as they fancied, after which they fled. Dietz went to the nearest house and gave an alarm, but the young desperadoes could not be found. In their flight they dropped about $20 in bills, with a mask and a dark lantern.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, JAN. 31,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY MEETINGS—BARON ROTHSCHILD'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 31—6 A. M.—Several of the city candidates addressed their constituents to-night.

Baron Rothschild said that in his opinion Mr. Gladstone's promised remission of taxes would involve a loss of £9,000,000 to the revenue. He suggested that the deficiency should be met by a system of licenses for all persons engaged in trade and commerce.

Mr. Goschen declared himself in favor of the integrity of the Empire, by which he meant "No Home Rule," and the maintenance of present relations with the colonies. He hoped the Ashantee war would not cost over a million pounds; favored the advancement of the working classes by education and the removal of burdensome taxation, but was opposed to the Government providing employment for them in times of scarcity, because such relief would sap the spirit of independence.

Mr. William A. Smith, Conservative Candidate for Westminster, also spoke at a public meeting. He stated that during his recent visit to the United States, he had full opportunity to observe the universally corrupting tendencies of democratic institutions which the Liberals sought to introduce into England.

LARGE FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

LOSS PROBABLY HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31—1 A. M.—The fire which began in Koch, Goldsmith, Joseph & Co.'s building, to-night, is still burning, but it is now under control. The loss is estimated as follows:

Worthington, on building, from $75,000 to $80,000; on stock, from $215,000 to $225,000; insured for $175,000.

Koch, Goldsmith, Joseph & Co., on stock $250,000; insured for $200,000.

Adams & Goodwillie, clothiers; damage to stock by water unknown.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Laura S. Webb delivered a lecture last evening at Steinway Hall on "The Power of the Press."

The steam-ship Frisia, for Germany, took out on Thursday 31,209 letters, and 66 bags of papers.

Mr. George E. Kingsley gave a selection of readings last evening before the Harlem branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Charles Schaefer, a member of the Produce Exchange, died on Thursday last, at his residence, No. 522 West Forty-sixth street.

The trial by court-martial of Col. Stauf, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, for disobedience of orders, is to take place on the 5th of next month.

The receipts of the entertainment at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society, on Wednesday, amounted to the sum of $4,000.

The arrivals at Castle Garden, yesterday, were 143 emigrants by the Abyssinia from Glasgow, twenty-seven by the Manhattan from Liverpool, and 116 by the Westphalia from Hamburg.

Rev. Dr. Cheever will continue his course of sermons on the "Evidence of Christianity" to-morrow morning, at the new Presbyterian Church of the Puritans, West One Hundred and Thirtieth street.

John A. Gibbon, United States Army, will lecture, this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the Cooper Union, on the "Wonders of the Yellowstone." The lecture is one of the Free Course for the People.

Under the auspices of the Nineteenth Ward Relief Committee, a public meeting will be held in Terrace Garden this evening, to consider the best means of aiding the unemployed poor of the district.

The first evening opening at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, No. 128 West Fourteenth street, will take place to-night. The leading attraction is Gen. De Cesnola's collection of antiquities from Cypress.

The Superintendent of Incumbrances, Mr. E. B. Shaffer, has notified the store-keepers along the line of Eighth avenue to remove the boxes, barrels, and show-cases complained of by the citizens to the Common Council.

In the Brinckley divorce case, already fully reported in THE TIMES, the General Term of the Supreme Court rendered a decision, yesterday, sustaining the validity of an order previously made that the case shall be heard before a jury.

Messrs. E. E. Morgan & Sons, the managers of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, running between New-York and Bristol, gave a dinner party last evening on board their new steamer Cornwall, now lying at Pier No. 18 East River.

A meeting of petroleum refiners, inspectors of petroleum barrels, and others interested in the trade, will be held this afternoon, at the Produce Exchange, for the purpose of deciding upon rules to govern the purchase and sale of imported refined petroleum barrels.

Messrs. Batcheller, Denniston, Alberger, and Sloan, the Assembly Committee on Elections, arrived at the Metropolitan hotel last evening from Albany, and will hold a session to-day to investigate the contested election case of Nachtman vs. Scherman, from the Eighth District of this City.

The Twentieth Assembly District German Republican Association, last evening, passed resolutions inviting all German Republican citizens of the district to join the association, and pledging the association to sustain the German Republican Central Committee in their protest against the Sunday law, and against the disfranchisement of the Presidents of the German and Irish societies to vote and to support them fully in their actions.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Eleventh Assembly District last evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Knox McAfee; First Vice President, William S. Kreps; Second Vice President, Jas. A. Christie; Secretary, George J. Green; Treasurer, Daniel Meeks; Sergeant at Arms, James Campbell; Delegates to the Central Committee, Alfred F. Puffer, Henry A. M. Beers, John E. Rogers, August Voilin, James Corrigan, William J. McNeil, Alexander Murray, Wm. F. Wolfe, Jr., Frederick E. Farmer, John P. Windolph, John Hurson, James Bleecker.

BROOKLYN.

Twenty-nine divorce suits are at present pending in the Brooklyn courts.

Dr. Talmage's new Brooklyn Tabernacle will be dedicated Feb. 22. It is now receiving the finishing touches.

A laborer in the navy-yard, named Martin Schaffer, was severly injured yesterday by the fall of some shafting. He was taken to his home.

Four hundred and fourteen families, comprising 1,616 persons, were relieved on Wednesday by the German Poor Relief Association of the Sixteenth Ward.

The body of an unknown, man about thirty-five years of age, was found in the water yesterday at the foot of Forty-fifth street. Deceased had the letters "J. L." tattooed on his forearms.

A squad of men left the Navy-yard yesterday for Key West, under the command of A. J. Morehouse, mate. The monitor Montague has been sent to the Continental yard, to have her turret removed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Joseph Parmentel was arrested in West Hoboken yesterday, and lodged in jail, on a charge of highway robbery preferred against him by a Frenchman named Louis.

The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield have been authorized to sell the parsonage of the church for not less than $20,000. The money will be devoted to the liquidation of the church debt.

In the Passaic County Court, Paterson, yesterday, Justice James H. O'Neil was convicted of malfeasance in office for committing a man to jail on account of a debt of $12, and sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail.

The stockholders of the Newark and Paterson Railroad Company will hold a meeting in Newark on Thursday next to take some action in reference to the alleged fraudulent sale of the road to the Erie Railway Company for $500.

A man giving his name as Bartley Fagan was arrested in Newark yesterday while in the act of attempting to pass counterfeit money. The bills passed and some found in Fagan's possession were of the denomination of $5, on the [illegible] National Bank of New-York. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Robert N. Woodworth, President of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $25,000 to appear for trial at the April term of court. His sureties are Robert J. Rowand, of Camden, and a gentleman named Fisher, of Elizabeth. Woodworth is charged with conspiring with others to defraud the State Bank of New-Brunswick.

On Thursday night, a gang of burglars effected an entrance into the residence of Charles Hansen, on the Palisade road, Bull's Ferry, and carried off a $100 Government bond and about $300 worth of silver-ware and clothing. The family had gone to a theatre in New-York, leaving a servant girl in charge of the house, but during their absence she became frightened, and went to a neighbor's house to await their return.

David and Martin Larkins, father and son, were placed on trial yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Sessions on a charge of burglary, for having on the night of Nov. 15 robbed the clothing store of Bernard Cohen, in Jersey City, of twenty-two coats and thirty-three pairs of pants, valued at $267. Martin Larkins was convicted of burglary, and sentenced to five years' hard labor in the State Prison. David, his father, was found guilty of receiving stolen goods, and sent to the Penitentiary for nine months.

THE PROGRESS OF JOURNALISM.

The following example of the improved style of description adopted by some of the newspapers is taken from the Washington correspondence of the New-York *Herald*, Jan. 30. Washington correspondence is manifestly improving very much, year after year:

"During the scalping process of Carpenter's argument West leans back and smiles with satisfaction. Pinchback, seated with McMillan, his competitor, eyes Morton with the glaring eagerness and steadfast look of a tiger, while in contrast to this the great American lawyer (Evarts) calmly strokes his chin as he attentively notes the points. Carter does not leave his seat, but with his hand to his deaf ear is riveted by the unsparing words of Carpenter. McEnery, on yonder side of the hall, squirms convulsively and shoves up his eyebrows with the regularity of a press-feeder. Norton, the assignee in bankruptcy and the debauched 'right bower' of Durell, passes boldly where honest men only should stand. Warmoth, gloved and caned, sits gloomily and foreboding in Boutwell's seat, and Cain, the colored member of Congress, who so unmercifully scored Robbins in the House, has come to listen to the criminal prosecution, while Barrett, who is said to be in the pay of Durell, skulks close by, and Ben. Wade calmly views the scene; while Sherman, who marched down to the sea, sits by his brother and looks horrified at the whole affair."

The preliminaries of consumption are coughs, colds, influenza, hoarseness, and bronchitis, for all of which Dr. WM. HALL'S Balsam for the Lungs is guaranteed to be a never-failing specific.

Apply Carbolic Salve to boils, ulcers, eruptions, or external hurts, and all inflammation vanishes.

The unutterable torment of toothache yields instantly to Dr. TOWNSLEY'S toothache Anodyne.—*Advertisement.*

RAILROAD SNOW PLOUGH—Invented by BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, built and ready for use, now in yard of FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD, at Hunter's Point. Model can be seen at store No. 439 Third av. This new machine is intended to elevate the snow and throw it from the track, clearing roadway nine feet wide. Railroad men are invited to examine the machine. BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK.
—*Advertisement.*

Giesler & Co.
"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

ASTHMA IS RELIEVED BY JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of the Skin.
Cool and Heal it by the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Children Teething.—The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

An Established Remedy.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an established remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, and other troubles of the throat and lungs.

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Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st. Chocolat Menier for luncheon.

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Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

The House of John Bullock, Esq., of Bay Ridge, was saved from burglars Monday night last by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 7 Murray st.

If you don't want to disgust everybody with your offensive breath, cure your Catarrh by using Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy.

A Few Tickets for the Charity Ball, 5th February, at the Academy of Music, can be had at Delmonico's. Tickets $5 each.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BOOTH—WYNKOOP.—On Thursday, Jan. 29, by Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., FREDERICK A. BOOTH to MARY B., daughter of Francis S. Wynkoop, Esq., of this City.

HENDERSON—NORTH.—At Christ Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. P. P. Irving, assisted by Rev. Hamilton Lee, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, CHARLES RAPALLO HENDERSON and JEANIE B., daughter of the late Alfred North.

NORRIS—PECK.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 29, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. H. D. Northrop, NOAH NORRIS to JENNIE M. PECK, all of this City.

PRINCE—DANA.—On Thursday, 29th of January, 1874, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, D. D., KIMBALL N. PRINCE and SOPHIE E., daughter of Wm. P. Dana, Esq., of this City. No cards.

THURSTON—BAKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1874, at the residence of the bride's aunt, by Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, C. STEWART THURSTON, of New-York City, to Miss Alice Baker, of Brooklyn, Long Island. No cards.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, DANIEL ACKERMAN, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 111 East 60th st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock. The remains to be interred at New-York Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J.

BABCOCK.—On Thursday morning, the 29th January, BENJAMIN BABCOCK, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams,) on Saturday morning, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Commerce Fire Insurance Company of New-York held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, Jan. 30, 1874, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this board is deeply sensible of the loss it has sustained in the death of Benjamin Babcock, who has faithfully filled the office of President of this company since its organization. Suddenly called from our midst in the full possession of his matured intellect, and after a career of successful usefulness, he will be remembered by his associates and friends for the purity and unselfishness of his character, and as a faithful friend, a courteous gentleman, and an earnest Christian.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased friend the expression of our sincere condolence in this their afflicting bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions, attested by the Secretary of this company, be forwarded to them.

It was further unanimously resolved that the board attend the funeral of the deceased on the 31st inst., at 10 A. M., and that the office be closed on that day until 12 M. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President, pro tem.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

CROWELL.—Friday morning, Jan. 30, SUSAN L. JOHNSON, relict of Moses Crowell, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, Sunday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, from No. 328 East 57th st.

DICKINSON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 20, ETHEL ADELINE, only daughter of Edward J. and Adeline M. Dickinson, aged 11 months and 16 days.

EBBETS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1874, ELIZABETH, widow of Edward N. Ebbets.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 31st inst., at 1 P. M., from No. 145 East 15th st.

EVERSLEY.—At his residence, No. 105 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, Jan. 29, CHARLES EVERSLEY, aged 71 years.

The funeral services will be held at the house on Saturday, at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Huntington for interment on Sunday. Train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M.

☞ Norwalk and Huntington papers please copy.

HAPPELL.—On Friday, Jan. 30, 1874, BALTHAZER HAPPELL, at his residence, No. 253 East 4th st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

IRWIN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874, WILLIAM IRWIN, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,401 Broadway, near 50th st., on Saturday, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

JONES.—On Friday, Jan. 30, Rev. JONATHAN J. JONES, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the North Presbyterian Church, 9th av., corner 31st st., on Monday, Feb. 2, 1:30 o'clock P. M.

PAYNE.—On Thursday, Jan. 29, 1874, MERRITT A. PAYNE, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 118 Kent st., Greenpoint, Long Island, on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 1:30 P. M.

SEELY.—At Paterson, N. J., Friday, Jan. 30, JULIA E., wife of W. J. Seely, of Jersey City.

Funeral on Monday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M., from residence of S. A. Van Saun, No. 139 Ellison st., Paterson. Train leaves foot Chambers st. at 12 M.

STEERS.—On Jan. 30, at his residence, foot of East [illegible] st., ABRAHAM STEERS, aged 66 years.

[illegible] papers please copy.

TELFER.—On Friday, Jan. 30, 1874, WILLIAM M. TELFER, of the firm of Croker & Telfer, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives, friends, and the members of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 425 Pulaski st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLETT.—On Thursday, Jan. 29, 1874, ESTHER ANN WILLETT, the beloved wife of Marinus Willett, the eldest daughter of Jonathan and Caroline Vredenburgh, aged 41.

God has taken her home with her children.

Funeral service on Sunday, at 1:30 o'clock, from the Second Street M. E. Church. Relatives and friends, also Bitson Lodge, No. 628, F. and A. M., also Eckford Lodge No. 72, I. O. of O. F., also Polar Star Mutual Benefit Association, are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Opposite Herald Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11 and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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[illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Jan. 30, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Theodore W. Miller, Esq., Referee, A. H. Muller & Son sold the premises No. 80 Nassau street, east side, between John and Fulton streets, embracing a lot 34.11 by about 102, with a five-story brick store upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick building in rear, for $71,600, the purchaser being Geo. Chesterman, plaintiff in the legal action. The property now rents for about $6,000 per annum, and the sale was considered an excellent one. Allen, Dooley & Henriques, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Thos. S. Henry, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 25 by 100, No. 848 Third avenue, west side, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, for $28,100; also an excellent sale. The purchaser of this property was Emanuel Strauss, a party not interested in the legal proceedings. This sale closed the day's business. The attendance at the Exchange was much larger than usual, and a good deal of interest was manifested in the transactions.

The only sale noticed for to-day is one in Jersey City by J. M. Gibson, at his Auction Exchange, No. 31 Montgomery street, at 2 o'clock, namely, sale to close an estate of the four-story and basement brick house, 25 by 36, with lot 25 by 70, No. 144 Washington street, corner of Plymouth street.

A number of auctions are projected for next week, a full list of which will appear as usual in this column on Monday. The most important transaction will occur on Tuesday, Feb. 3, when A. H. Muller & Son, by order of executors, will offer an extensive lot of improved realty, located respectively on South Fifth avenue, Amity, Horatio, Gansevoort, and Hudson streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 5-story brick store, (front,) 1 4-story brick building (rear) and lot, No. 80 Nassau st., e. s., 99.10 ft. n. of John st., lot 34.11x101.10x34.10x101.5 ... $71,600

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques.

1 4-story brick store, tenement, and lot, No. 848 3d av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 52d st., lot 25x100, building 50 ft. deep ... $28,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

East Broadway, No. 226, n. s., 70 ft. e. of Clinton st.	$22,500
Rivington st., No. 235, s. s., 25 ft. e. of Willet st., 20x70	9,300
3d st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 1st av., 19x101.1	13,000
15th st. n. s., 170 ft. e. of 7th av., 20x103.3	13,000
43d st., s. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 10th av., 16.8x100.5	6,000
51st st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x100	7,625
59th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.4	12,000
60th st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100.5	25,000
Same property	25,000
76th st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d av., 50x102.2	10,000
122d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.11	1,000
145th st., n. w. corner Whitlock av., 25x100	485
145th st., s. s., 178.4 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100, Morrisania	4,100
Bolton av., centre line, adjoining Elisha Riggs, thence n. 109 ft., thence w., parallel with 216th st., 450 ft. to centre of 14th av., thence n. along Davale & McCreery's land, 100 ft., thence e. 442 ft.	25,000
1st av., No. 537, w. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 32d st., 20.7x100	12,000
2d av., e. s., 119.4 ft. s. of 84th st., 29x100	21,000
N. w. s. of 12-foot road running 100 ft. n. w. of Forest av., 50 ft. n. e. of Wm. Quinn's property 50x180	650

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 259, 9 years, per year	$2,000
Beaver st., No. 58, or William st., Nos. 4 and 6, 4 years, per year	11,000
3d av., s. w. corner 116th st., 3½ years, per year	1,900
7th av., No. 237, 6 years, per year	1,800

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FOR SALE—ON 48TH ST., NOS. 15, 17 AND 19, just east 5th av., the best built and elegantly-finished houses in New-York.
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FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone trimmings, in East 24th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; lot, 20x100; all modern improvements; with or without gas-fixtures, mirrors, cornices, &c.; rented to May 1 next; terms to suit. Principals only apply for permits to J. SPENCER SMITH, Attorney, No. 318 Broadway, south-east corner Pearl st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW EXTRA-WIDE AND MODERN FIVE-STORY STORE NOS. 198 AND 200 CHURCH ST., NEAR WHITE ST., BUILDING IRON FRONT AND COMPLETELY MODERN; POSSESSION OF LOFTS FEB. 1 NEXT; LOWER PART RENTED TO FEB. 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE, NO. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store.—Ground, Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run; lot about 23 by 100 feet; possession. Price asked, $60,000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN Price.—A very elegant and first-class house on 5th av., opposite Central Park; price heretofore, $125,000, now greatly reduced and a bargain.
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FOR SALE OR TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE possession.—The first-class five-story store, 25x100; No. 25 Beekman st., near Nassau. The store is modern, and has just been completely overhauled.
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HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—NO. 438 East 84th st.; house in perfect order, with modern improvement; must be sold at once.
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No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

FOR SALE ON FRANKFORT ST., SOUTH-EAST corner Rose street, plot 80x100 feet. Apply at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S desk, for sale of business property, No. 3 Pine st.

WM. S. GAVEY, REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE Agent, No. 34 Bleecker st.—City or country property rented or sold; rents collected; tenement property a specialty.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE.

THE NASSAU DRY-DOCK,

Situated on Hog Island, opposite the City of Nassau, Bahamas.

This valuable property, comprising a slip on which vessels of large size may be laid dry for examination or repairs; a powerful steam engine and other necessary appliances; offices and buildings suitable to the business; also, between eleven and twelve acres of land adjoining, with a good dwelling-house, out-buildings, and appurtenances thereon—if not previously sold by private contract—will be sold at public auction in the City of Nassau, Bahamas, on March 5, 1874, at 12 M., under the direction of Henry K. Van Siclen and William Joyce, executors, &c., of John S. Howell, deceased.

And on the same day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, will be sold, also at public auction on the premises, a great variety of materials and articles accumulated in the business, and mostly necessary in repairing vessels, now on store at the dock, the particulars of which will be given previous to the day of sale.

This dock was established and successfully operated by Mr. Howell.

A great number of vessels, large and small, have been repaired at it.

Its location is unsurpassed for securing business.

It is well known to mariners.

Its capacity and depth of water are ample.

Ship timber is plenty on the adjacent islands.

Facilities for making repairs are abundant.

The business of operating it is not an experiment; its success has been demonstrated, and it is sure to be remunerative.

The climate there is unequaled for healthfulness, and as a place of residence it is very desirable.

This sale presents such an opportunity as is afforded but once in a generation for securing, at comparatively small cost, and by the same purchase, a valuable property, certain means to business success, and a healthful permanent or Winter's residence.

The premises may be inspected at any time on application to Mr. E. B. Ceruti, Superintendent in charge at the dock.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply for circular either to
H. K. VAN SICLEN, Executor, &c., or
H. E. FARNSWORTH, Attorney for Executors,
No. 138 Nassau st., New-York City, or
Hon. J. C. ANDERSON, Nassau, Bahamas.

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WILLARD & STONE, No. 162 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—DESIRABLE, thoroughly-built residence; modern improvements, ten rooms, one-half acre, garden, lawns; excellent neighborhood; price, $9,000; terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 50 Pine st., New-York, or Orange, opposite depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, for rent [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily, from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.
(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)
For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.
Price $4,000.
The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142, Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ANDREW L. IRELAND, DECEASED, BY MESSRS. A. H. MULLER & SON, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:
Four-story dwelling-house, No. 51 Amity st.: lot 25x109 feet.
Two-story and attic dwelling house, No. 52 Amity st.; lot 21 6-12x75 feet.
Two-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 67 Amity st.; lot 25x90 feet.
Three-story dwelling-house, No. 21 South 5th av.; lot 21 11-12x128 6-12 feet.
Three-story dwelling-house and stores, Nos. 51 and 53 8th av., corner of Horatio st.; lot 6 9-12 feet on Horatio st., 28 3-12 feet on 8th av., x 87 6-12 feet and 66 feet in depth, 25 feet rear.
Two two-story cottages, Nos. 12 and 14 Horatio st., (Jackson square,) No. 14 three rooms deep; lots 14 5-12x88 feet.
Four two-story dwelling-houses, No. 2 Gansevoort st.; lot 25x96 feet.
Four-story store and double dwelling-house, with rear building, No. 641 and 641 Hudson st.; lot 29 2-12x111 3-12 feet.
Three three-story and attic dwelling-houses, Nos. 306, 308, 310 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts.; lots 20 9-12x70 feet.
J. B. IRELAND, Executor,
No. 200 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—R. LAVINIA BAYAUD against JACOB R. DUVALL and others.—In pursuance of a judgment order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1874, I will sell by public auction by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 23d day of February, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, distant two hundred and eighty-seven feet and two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, with the easterly side of Fourth avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches, thence southerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, to the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1874.
A. H. WALLIS, Referee.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 240 Broadway.

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WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to
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TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-POWER, IN the splendid new iron-front building Nos. 108, 110, 112, and 114 Wooster st., between Prince and Spring sts., the store, second floor and basement, 100x100 feet, well lighted front and rear, and finely finished; suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway and in the vicinity of the principal hotels; steam-engine 80-horse power, water, gas, and steam-heater; Otis' patent elevators; can be divided into two stores, 50x100 feet, or into four stores, 25x100. Will be rented very low for a term of years. Inquire on the premises, or of
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TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 676 BROADWAY, opposite Grand Central Hotel, the first story, basement, and cellar of the new extra-wide marble-front store, extending through to the alley; well lighted and desirably located; possession can be had from the 1st of February. Apply to
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No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
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TO LEASE.—WHOLE OR PART OF DESIRABLE house, factory attached, for light business or public house, situated in Amity st., or would rent the factory or furnished rooms to gentlemen; owner lives in same house. Inquire of MELVILLE, Jeweler, No. 1,191 Broadway.

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TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession 1st February. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS FIVE-STORY MARBLE store, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel; size, 26x130; possession 1st of February next. Apply to
JOHN LLOYD & SONS,
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TO LET, AT TRENTON, N. J.—A VERY DEsirable store, 20 feet front by 93 feet deep, suitable for any business, and an extra fine opening for a dry-goods or clothing store. Inquire of
E. L. ALEXANDER, No. 117 Liberty st.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET—A NUMBER of first-class stores on Broadway, from Broome st. up; various sizes and prices.
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TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 763 BROADWAY, 25x100. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.
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STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

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WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PAYTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1873.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1873		$6,511,114 22
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1873		2,212,160 70
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$8,723,274 92
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1873		$6,290,016 73
Losses paid during the same period	$2,960,882 49	
Returns of Premiums and expenses	$1,258,319 26	
The company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks		$8,567,105 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise		2,802,000 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		467,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated at		422,804 66
Premium notes and bills receivable		2,833,302 27
Cash in bank		521,340 59
Total amount of assets		$15,613,642 52

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February, next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1870 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums, the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1873, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
ROYAL PHELPS,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJAMIN BABCOCK,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
ROBERT L. STUART,
WILLIAM E. BUNKER,
JAMES G. DE FORREST,
ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
GEORGE W. LANE,
ADAM T. SACKETT,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
SIMON DE VISSER,
HORACE GRAY.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York,
or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage. Address
ATTORNEY,
Box No. 183, Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

INDIANA TEN PER CENT.—CITY, COUNTY, and Town bonds, the best in existence; near home; debts small; laws conservative; communities old and rich; for public buildings only. A few for sale cheap with details by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Investment Bankers, Indianapolis. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,

$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)

No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations,

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

FOR SALE,

Firt Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., due in 1884,

BY

WOOD & DAVIS,
NO. 31 PINE ST.

Francis T. Walker & Co.,

NO. 10 WALL ST.

BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York.

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

CITY OF BOSTON CURRENCY SIXES
WATER LOAN BONDS,
DUE 1903.
SECURED BY SINKING FUND.
Interest payable April and October.
For sale by
BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 28 State st., Boston.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 29, 1873.—THE UNdersigned, the surviving Trustees under the mortgage deed of the ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS BRIDGE COMPANY, dated March 15, 1870, to secure four million first mortgage bonds, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage relating to the sinking fund, have this day drawn from the 4,000 numbers representing the above bonds, the following fifty-five numbers, viz.:

2,746	1,374	3,321	3,825	928	2,473	1,831
2,058	415	2,144	662	2,498	2,259	2,851
1,068	2,024	347	1,931	1,164	73	126
869	2,480	2,126	3,375	2,176	1,612	333
3,615	2,185	2,950	3,447	909	2,375	3,070
1,558	719	2,107	3,805	3,182	1,166	738
572	398	1,210	3,276	3,835	317	1,769
2,257	2,052	1,901	808	216	1,877	

SOLON HUMPHREYS, JOHN A. STEWART, Trustees.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.
We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Coupons, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after Feb. 2 at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.
(Signed,) B. R. SMITH, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at their office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 53, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock.
JOSEPH T. LEA, Secretary.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMpany will pay, on presentation, par and interest for $3,000,000 of its Construction Mortgage Bonds.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 28, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Bank of [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.
JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 CHATHAM SQUARE, JUNCTION OF MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1874	217,000
Total assets	$417,000

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular dividend of TEN Per Cent., payable Feb. 2, 1874. Transfer-books closed from Jan. 26 to Feb. 2, 1874. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1874.

NOTICE.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds and of the Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of this company due Feb. 1, next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Metropolitan National Bank.

The coupons of the Gold Bonds of this company due same date will be paid by Winslow, Lanier & Co.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur, Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington, and Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railroad Companies, due same date will be paid at the office of this company.
J. D. COX, President.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 20, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	255,000

Forty-sixth Dividend.—The Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 2.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER
OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A THIRD DIVIDEND (SPECIAL) OF Eleven (11) per Cent., on approved claims against the (late) Security Insurance Company, is payable on demand at the office of the undersigned.
A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 31 until Feb. 3.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.

COUPONS MATURING FEB. 1, 1874, OF THE INternational and Houston and Great Northern Railroad Companies' convertible bonds will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Feb. 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on Feb. 5, 1874.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable Feb. 2 next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. free of tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 2d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1874.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE first mortgage bonds and guaranteed preferred stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, maturing Feb. 1, will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at our office, No. 59 Liberty st.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHEnango Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.
HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 9 prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.
J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.
HORACE THOMPSON, Treasurer.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION will pay at their office, No. 20 Nassau st., on and after Feb. 1, 1874, the coupons of the second mortgage bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company due on that day.
H. S. McCOMB, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.
OLEOMARGARINE, STEARINE, &c.

THE UNITED STATES DAIRY COMPANY, sole owners of the Hippolyte Mege French process, are now prepared to grant licenses for the exclusive right to manufacture Butter and Oleomargarine under letters patent from the United States.

The simplicity of the process, with its admirable results, commends it to every one. The butter is equal to the best the market affords—is invariably sweet, and retains its flavor for months in all climates. An opportunity is now offered for enterprising parties to develop this process, which has the indorsement of the first chemists of the world, and must prove highly remunerative, as the demand is unlimited.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Take notice that the United States Dairy Company is the sole owner of the right to manufacture Butter and Oleomargarine with their several products under letters patent issued by the United States, and they hereby forbid all parties manufacturing or selling artificial butter or products covered by their patent. Parties infringing will be forthwith prosecuted. Communications must be addressed to the Company, Room No. 82 No. 71 Broadway, New-York City. HENRY A. MOTT, President,
New-York, Post Office Box No. 2,915.
SIDNEY WHITTEMORE, Secretary.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPtion, Wasting, and Indigestion, are SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion, and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study, testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner; appetite, also strength and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. SAVORY & MOORE, (chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.,) No. 143 New-Bond st., London, and all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers throughout the States and Canadas. Note.—Name and trade-mark on each bottle.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving.
Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the hair.
Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO THE
NEW AND SPACIOUS LOFTS
Corner Grand and Greene sts.
ALEXANDER D. NAPIER & CO.
New-York, Jan. 27, 1874.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COOPER UNION.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,

will preach

SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

SEATS FREE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held to-morrow in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30.

P. S.—Our NEW CHURCH will be dedicated, D. V., on the 22d of February. Order of exercises will be announced hereafter.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Septuagesima Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
RECEPTION Y. M. C. A.,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.
Readings by Prof. WALTER C. LYMAN.
Music by Mr. HENRY CARTER.
MEMBERSHIP TICKET ADMITS MEMBER AND LADY FREE.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES SUNDAY, Feb. 1. Bible class by Dr. Thomson at 5 o'clock P. M. Service of song at 7:30 o'clock. Evening address at 8 o'clock by Rev. M. S. Hatton, D. D. Prayer-meetings for young men on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 3:30 o'clock.

A REVIVAL SERMON BY REV. DR. DE PUY, in the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs., Sabbath evening, at 7:15 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. William C. Steel, will preach on "The Christian a Working Man" at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Revival service every night during the week. Seats free and strangers made welcome.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 5TH AV., corner 14th st., Sunday at 10:30, scientific sermon by Stephen Pearl Andrews, "Elements of Mineralogy;" at 2:30, "The Immanuel," "Commonwealth," "Humanity;" several speakers, women and men; at 7:30, Prof. B. Grant; subject—"The Source of Motion in Matter."

A GREAT SUBJECT.—THE MESSENGER OF Christ, S. S. Snow, will preach the "sure word of prophecy" in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Judgment and the Millennium."—Revelations, chap. xx. Come and hear.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Rev. Theo. Irving, LL.D., will preach in the morning. The usual choral services in the afternoon.

ABBOTT.—REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

AT THE TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, IN 55th st., near 3d av., Rev. Dr. Holme, Pastor, there will be preaching Sunday, morning and evening. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. Robert Crook, LL.D., of Belfast, Ireland; at 7 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor. All are welcome. Free seats.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—REV. P. L. Davies, Pastor Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts. Preaching Sabbath morning and evening at usual hours. Baptism after evening service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—At 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill will preach. The communion service immediately after the usual morning service. Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Services every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 8th av.—Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., is expected to preach in this Church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Seats free.

AT CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene st., near Canal.—Sunday services 10:30 by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, and 3:30 by Rev. Dr. Deems. Strangers welcome.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching Sunday, Feb. 1, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST., Mrs. M. S. Townsend lectures 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The children's lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

CHRISTIAN TRUTH AND MODERN OPINION.—A course of sermons under the appointment of an association of clergymen.—The first of the course will be preached in Christ Church, 5th av. and 35th st., Sunday evening, Feb. 1, by Right Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D., upon "Personal Immortality." Service at 7:30.

The other sermons of the course will follow upon successive Sunday evenings. Notices in Saturday papers.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Communion service at 3:30 P. M. There will be no evening service.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard, Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45. Subject—"A Change of Heart." Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, Feb. 1, morning prayer, litany, and holy communion, with sermon at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Fred. Evans will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at the close of the morning service. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. D. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur preaches on Sunday morning and evening at usual hours. Strangers cordially welcomed. Galleries free.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, CORner 4th st. and Lafayette place, near Broadway.—Rev. James Lamb, of Lake George, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—PEW NO. 63, IN MIDDLE aisle of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 19th st., (Dr. Hall's,) will be sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Thomas H. Faile, deceased.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor, will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. S. D. Brown, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Special services every evening next week.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. Our school-rooms are crowded.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, east of 7th av.—Pastor W. H. Pendleton will preach morning and evening. Entertainment of Pastor's Club Wednesday evening. Let all our friends come.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av.—Divine service next Sabbath, 1st inst.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Sloss, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, WEST 22d st.—Divine service in French every Sunday at 10:30 A. M.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"The Peril of Dishonesty in Dealing with God." In the evening, "The Sinner's Welcome." Baptism at close of morning service. A cordial invitation extended to all.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 4TH ST., O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—Belief and Practice. The Pastor's Bible-class, free to all, meets at 3:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH. Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor—Grand Concert at Steinway Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 6, 1874, by Seventh Regiment Band, Chas. W. Wernig, Conductor, assisted by following popular artists: Soprano, Miss Emma L. Thursby; Contralto, Miss Antonia Henne; Tenor, Mr. Ch. Fritsch; Baritone, Mr. A. Sohst. Admission, $1.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. Ganse, at 11 A. M., (subject—"Scriptural Revivals,") and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M., at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor Rev. Benjamin F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Heavenly Visions," and at 7:30 P. M., Subject—"Lay Preaching."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK WILL DELIVER A discourse in his church, Grand st., near 5th, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, on Good Templarism, under the auspices of Americus Lodge, Sunday evening, 7:30 o'clock. At 10:30 o'clock A. M., preaching by Rev. Mr. Glover. Seats free. Testimonial concert for Miss Wheeler on Friday evening, Feb. 6, at Apollo Rooms.

REV. BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH IN ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. The evening will be devoted to sacramental services, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Strangers made welcome.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL REpeat, by request, his discourse on open Communion at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—BISHOP [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNIVERSALISM.

Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach in the large hall of Cooper Union Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SUBJECT:

"Our God a Consuming Fire."

All are invited.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., WILL preach to the congregation of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. H. H. Garnet, D. D., Pastor,) now worshiping at Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and 33d st., on Sabbath evening, Feb. 1, at 7:30 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

REV. J. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH morning and evening, in the Old Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Division and Canal sts. Whosoever will are invited to come. Seats free.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for morning—"Father Lake, or the Common School System of Education." Baptism in the evening.

REV. W. W. ANDREWS WILL PREACH SUNday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—"The Outlook for the Year 1874." Seats free.

REV. JOHN G. OAKLEY WILL PREACH in the Duane M. E. Church, on Hudson st., near Spring, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. E. T. CROWEN, FROM LAFAYETTE, N. J., will preach in St. Paul's Reformed Church, (south-west corner 42d st. and 6th av.,) to-morrow, at 10:45 A. M. Strangers welcome.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR, will preach Sunday, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, in Laight, corner Varick st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. DR. RYLANCE WILL PREACH IN THE Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Collection for St. Johnland Jan. 31.

STEINWAY HALL.
REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church,
2d AV. AND 10TH ST.,
SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 and in STEINWAY HALL at 7:45 in the evening.
Subject for evening sermon:
THE GREAT SACRIFICE AND WHAT IT MEANS.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, REV. DR. MORGAN, Rector.—Services Sunday, Feb. 1, morning prayer at 9 o'clock; litany, sermon, and holy communion, at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock. Evening prayers every Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday, by Elder A. W. Bishop, at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Prophecy on the Second Coming of Christ," at 3 P. M., "Life Only in Christ, by a Resurrection from the Dead at the Last Day, and not at Death."

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Revs. Messrs. Hart and Roberts, Assistants. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT AND TEA PARTY of the friends of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 53d st., between 8th av. and Broadway, on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, 1874. Admission, 50 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of Ladies' Aid Society.

THURSDAY EVENING SERMONS, BY prominent clergymen of various denominations. Feb. 5, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith; Feb. 12, Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D.; Feb. 19, Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D. These special services, beginning as above, will be held on Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock, in the Harvard Rooms, 42d st. and 6th av. Seats free. Announcements for succeeding Thursdays will be made shortly.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Public worship, with preaching by the Pastor, at 10:30 A. M., and at 7 P. M. by Rev. Wm. H. Boole. Subject for evening—"All the Fat is the Lord's." Monthly Communion at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Special services continued.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF LECTURES ON Modern Infidelity will be delivered by Rev. James Kennedy, in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sabbath evening, Feb. 1, at 7:30 o'clock. Young men are cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath, Feb. 1, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 evening.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY TUESDAY NEXT,

A POWERFUL AND ABSORBING NEW STORY

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WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, JAN. 31.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

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WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at
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WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 25 [illegible]

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[illegible]

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On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

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Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

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REPUBLIC..................SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
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From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy...Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M. | Canada, Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M.
Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M. | Egypt, Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER......Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

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CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.

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MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........March 10, 10 A. M.

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ATLAS..........Jan. 30.
ETNA..........Feb. 17.

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CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Jan. 31
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CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 12

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March 31, 1873.

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TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 31.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

STEAM-SHIP CORNWALL.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The new and splendid steam-ship CORNWALL, Capt. GIBSON, will sail as above, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 18 East River (foot of Maiden lane.)

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin, $75, $60..........Superior accommodations

A few desirable state-rooms remain open.

For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for city or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By an English young woman, or as nurse and seamstress, for City or country; has good City references; is very neat, active, capable, and obliging. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young girl who is a competent waitress and a neat chamber-maid; can also assist with children, and has first-class references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COLORED GIRL, with City reference, as chamber-maid, waiting, washing, or to do general house-work for a small family; a home more desired than wages. Can been seen at No. 545 6th av., second floor, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; first-class City reference. Call at No. 563 3d av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds cooking, game, pastry, &c.; City or country, at moderate wages, to suit employers; has good recommendations. Apply at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A GOOD washer and ironer; has seven years' recommendations; wages moderate; for City or country; is neat, and of obliging disposition. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK, who is an excellent bread and pastry baker; can give good reference from last employer; immediately, in a private family. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work; ready and willing to go to the country. Call at No. 543 5th av., second floor, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED GIRL, AS SECond cook or kitchen-girl in a private family, boarding or club house. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD COLORED WOMAN with excellent City references, as cook; will do the coarse washing. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A MIDdle-aged woman; a good cook and a good washer and ironer; can also do house-work; is neat and obliging. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY COOK; wages no object; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG women, (Methodists,) together or separate; have good references; are good and capable at general house-work, or any part of it; City or country; wages very moderate. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work; good references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS AND chamber-maid, with two years' reference from last place; is neat about her work and obliging; will go to the country, and can fill a first-class place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RELIABLE COLORED woman as laundress; has good City references from last employer. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; is a first-class laundress in every respect. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant German girl to take care of grown children and as lady's maid; speaks French fluently, and is competent to instruct children in German and French languages; has best of City references. Call or address No. 69 4th av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, EDUCATED NORTH German girl to take charge of grown children; good family sewer; references. Apply at No. 48 Prospect place, between East 42d and 43d sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, NEWLY ARRIVED, as nurse, chamber-maid and seamstress; is a very obliging girl. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse, or to do light chamber-work; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 58 West 15th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, maid to growing children or a lady; cuts and fits; would travel to any part; good reference. Apply at No. 226 West 47th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress or to mind growing children. Call or address for two days No. 11 Prince st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former, and five years from his last employer; any gentleman wishing a first-class man, who perfectly understands his business, will call, for two days, at No. 114 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN, English, very fine appearance, stylish driver; well qualified in taking charge of horses and carriages; the best of City references, as also from Europe; wages moderate. Call or address No. 110 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, LEAVING FOR Europe, wishes to obtain situations for his coachman and groom, both of whom he can highly recommend. Apply at private stable, No. 43 East 34th st.

TO PUBLISHERS.—WANTED—A POSITION as foreman of a mailing-room, or as an operator on Dicks' machine, having had several years' experience on a first-class weekly; am thoroughly posted in all the branches of the mailing business, including the justification of mail list, (type,) and can offer superior advantages to parties addressing MAILER, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAtion desire merchants and business men of every description, who are in want of clerks, book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, copyists, cashiers, and errand boys, to apply to

Mr. WM. F. LEE, 23d st., corner 4th av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINgle man, Protestant; for general use on a gentleman's place, as groom, coachman, or in a hotel; speaks English, German, and French; is accustomed to all sorts of house-work; understands the care of horses, can milk, and do plain gardening; references given. Call on Rudolph, No. 21 Forsyth st., (saloon.)

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH MAN, as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has best of City references. Address N. N., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS WANTED.—Lathrop Combination Sewing-machine Company, No. 787 Broadway. Call from 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR THE lantern business; good references will be required. Apply to A. B. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.
MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.
ja24-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS,
FRANKLIN BROWN, } Executors.
HENRY COLTON,
ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA, Executors.
d20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.

CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART, Executors, &c.
n22-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY LEGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of August, 1873.

ERNEST MILLET,
JAMES BAXTON, } Executors.
ALFRED DICKINSON,
au16-1aw6mS*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FIFTH AV. AND 33D ST.—HANDSOME LARGE room, superior board; $20 for two, $16 for one person. Address B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; house and table first-class.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR—FOUR ROOMS AND bath-room; house in fine order; tastefully furnished; small private family; good board; fair prices. No. 147 West 45th st.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET WITH board, handsomely-furnished third story front and hall room; unexpectedly vacated; also, rooms suitable for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST.—BACK PARLOR ON third floor, southern exposure, near 5th av.; to agreeable party terms to suit; small, social family; references.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD rent one or two newly-furnished rooms to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with or without board. No. 330 West 46th st.

A BACK PARLOR, MAGNIFICENTLY FURnished in family's own elegant house, for two single gentlemen, with or without excellent board. No. 201 2d av., near 12th st.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms on third floor, furnished or unfurnished; fine location; rent reasonable. Inquire of Mrs. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, OR ENTIRE SECond floor, handsomely furnished, with first-class board; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 133 West 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

LARGE FRONT ROOM AND HALL ROOM TO let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 23 7TH AV., NEAR 12TH ST.—DEsirable rooms with board; terms moderate. Reference.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.

Very desirable rooms to rent to gentlemen, without board.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let with board to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Terms moderate.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.

A large front room with board. Reference exchanged.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.

Very handsome rooms, with good board.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE, THIRD floor front, with board; references. 30 East 35th st.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas.—A first-class hotel in every particular. Temperature of the island, 75°. Board, $3 per day. *City of Merida* leaves Feb. 5. For passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SON.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.

JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR, } Executors.
TOWNSEND WANDELL,
d6-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS,
MOSES DE WOLF. } Administrators.
ja3-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-1aw6mS* MARTIN PABST, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth-avenue and West Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873.

GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR, Executor.
au8-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GILMARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1873.

CATHERINE GILMARTIN, Administratrix.
au2-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

o18-1aw6mS* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.

n22-1aw6mSa* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.
o18-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Siclen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN, } Executors of John S. Howell, deceased.
au30-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.

SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
n8-1aw6mS* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.
WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-1aw6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—HENRY COLTON, FRANKlin Brown, and Warren Ferris, Executors, &c., &c., of Reuben Parsons, deceased, plaintiffs; against ROSWELL C. PARSONS, Albert L. Parsons, William R. Parsons, Mary L. Hanover, wife of George Hanover, William R. Parsons, Reuben Parsons, William R. Parsons, Jr., Mary Louise Parsons, Emily H. Parsons, Josephine L. Parsons, Fidelia Marcy, Ellen J. Fox, wife of George Fox; Rhodes W. Marcy, Nancy M. Charles, Edmund E. Charles, Melina N. Fuller, wife of Davenport L. Fuller; Mary Adeline Fox, and Ada L. Hosmer, defendants.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th June, 1873.

RT. A. ADAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of January, 1874.

RT. A. ADAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
j10-1aw6wS*. No. 55 Liberty street.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

*₊*Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may always be secured one week in advance by mail, telegram or messenger.

FOLLINE!

FOLLINE! Every night until further announcement, will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new Parisian comedy of contemporaneous frailties and fortunes entitled

FOLLINE!

FOLLINE! Characters by Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Minnie Conway, Nina Varian, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Louis James, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. James Peakes, Mr. Chapman, and others.

ACT I. The first plunge into the furnace.
ACT II. The tempter is seen and heard.
ACT III. The crack in the wall.
ACT IV. The vial of opium.

*₊*FOLLINE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK; Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be presented Lord Lytton's great comedy of MONEY.

ALFRED EVELYN..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. I. FERGUSON, G. F. BROWNE, T. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, E. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

THE GREAT CLUB SCENE in the third act NIGHTLY ENCORED, and pronounced the perfection of Scenic Illustration.

THE GREAT DEMAND for seats induces Mr. Wallack to announce THE BOX-BOOK OPEN THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

624. OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624.

Olympic Vaudeville & Novelty Theatre.

Opens at 7:15. Curtains rises, 8 o'clock. No waits; falls only at end of performance.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.

Entire change of programme.

NEW ACTS, NEW ARTISTS, NEW WONDERS.

Greatest hit in the Dramatic World.

A NEW ERA IN AMUSEMENTS.

A colossal combination of THE MONARCHS OF ECCENTRIC HUMOR. The STARS OF SONG, DANCE, and GYMNASTICS. The MIRACLES OF HUMAN SKILL in one chaste, novel entertainment, where LADIES AND CHILDREN, OLD AND YOUNG, RICH AND POOR, WISE AND OTHERWISE, MAY LAUGH, WONDER, AND ADMIRE.

EVERY EVENING, and special Family Matinée WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock P. M.

Admission—Family Circle, 30 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 50 cents; Reserved seats, $1; single seats, Private Boxes, $1 50.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition

OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLORS,

NOW OPEN AT THE

National Academy of Design,

CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,

Will Close Feb. 28, 1874.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock.

ANNUAL CONCERT OF ST. THOMAS' CHOIR, under the direction of GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN,

Mrs. GULAGER, Mr. NILSEN,
Miss FINCH, Mr. MORAWSKI,
Mr. TOULMIN, Mr. SCHNECKER,

and a picked chorus of FIFTY VOICES, all members of the choir, with organ, harp, and piano-forte accompaniment.

The programme includes Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," and a grand te deum by Gounod.

Admission, $1. Tickets at Pond's, No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Jordens & Marten's, No. 1,164 Broadway, and at the office of Mr. B. W. Williams, No. 837 6th av., near 48th st.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1874, IN AID OF CHAPEL FUND, MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.

Full SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, assisted by following eminent artists:

Soprano, Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, Brooklyn,
Contralto, Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Dr. Adams' Choir,
Tenor, Mr. CH. FRITSCH, Dr. Adams' Choir,
Baritone, Mr. A. SOHST, New-York.
Musical Director, Mr. CHAS. W. WERNIG.

Tickets, $1. For sale by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway; Sheldon & Co., No. 677 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co., No. 39 Union square; Jere. Johnson, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

THE TRUE METHOD OF LEARNING TO SPEAK FRENCH FLUENTLY.

FREE LECTURE

By Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT, MONDAY NIGHT AT 8. Opposite Booth's Theatre.

Conversational classes daily at 11; also at 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. FIRST LESSON FREE—Especially adapted to those who desire to make their theoretical knowledge of French practicably available by cultivation of the ear.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS

are *the* most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect in tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO & ORCHESTRAL STOPS *are the* best ever placed in any Organs. *They are produced by an* extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while the* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *These Organs are the* best made in the U. S.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

have great power *and* a fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* best Pianos made. *These Organs and Pianos are* warranted *for* 6 years. Prices extremely low *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS *to the* TRADE. AGENTS WANTED *for* every City *and* County *in the* U. S. *and* Canada. A large discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway and 48 Mercer St., New York.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A CHANCE SELDOM met with; only $1,000 cash; balance on long time or moderate installments monthly. Instead of the rent you now pay the money can apply upon the purchase of property which is rapidly advancing in value. Two-story building, high ceilings, plenty of light, 100x30, brick engine-room, twenty-five horse engine, forty horse power boiler, on railroad line, forty-two trains daily, at West Flushing, five miles from New-York City, in the centre of a thriving village; immediate possession. Call between 10 and 11 A. M.

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d av.

A NEW AGREEABLE BUSINESS OF HIGH character, unable to supply its demands for want of sufficient capital, would accept an honorable associate with $20,000 to $25,000, which investment would pay 100 per cent. For particulars inquire of RAFFALOVICH, No. 101 West 13th st.

PARTNER WANTED.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FURniture house; must be an energetic man, with a thorough knowledge of manufacturing and from $5,000 to $10,000 capital, and be able to take entire charge of the manufacturing department. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 672, New-York.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO FURNISH 6,000 slat spring-beds per annum; a plaining, moulding, and turning mill, established some years in nice locality in this City, can be obtained at a bargain, therewith or separately. Address HENRY BAKER, No. 189 Canal st., New-York.

WANTED.—A BOSTON GENTLEMAN, OF EXPErience and first-class business connection, desires a position as Boston agent or correspondent for a New-York or Philadelphia house; reference A 1. Address CALAMO, Box No. 1,487 Boston.

PUBLISHERS OF ANY FIRST-CLASS daily, weekly, or monthly journal in need of a competent advertising manager of experience, with good references, will address ADVERTISING MANAGER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

$4,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A light manufacturing business in this City; a party wanting a safe and permanent business will find it worthy of investigation. Address E. G. & Co., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A.—THE ORIGINAL JACOBS OLD ESTABlished Jewelry and Musical Instrument business for sale at a great bargain. Apply at No. 113 Chatham st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, balance cargo Robert Dillon, landing on Pier No. 7 East River. Fresh Valencia, Palermo, Messina Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Alexandria, landing on Pier No. 20 North River. 200 cases Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship Italy.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction on MONDAY and following days, at 4 P. M., a valuable Library of many rare books relating to American History, and a large collection of English literature, Belles Lettres, Facetiæ, &c., &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514 BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor

PROF. NELSON AND SONS' FIRST WEEK.

The new drama entitled RENT DAY; or, HARD TIMES.

and first week of A SCENE FROM EARLY MINSTRELSY, by CHARLES WHITE, HARRIGAN AND HART, JOHN WILD, R. M. CARROLL, ROBERT HALL, and JAMES McKEE.

THE ORIGINAL GRAPE-VINE TWIST, by Mr. R. M. CARROLL,

(known in these days as)..........MASTER MARKS

Mr. FRANK WOOD has been engaged expressly for his old-time SONG AND DANCE.

HARRIGAN and HART...as the...MULLIGAN GUARDS

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

MONDAY, FEB. 2, THE QUEEN OF VOCALISTS,

MISS NULLY PIERIS.

GILMORE

and the TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

ALL THE SOLOISTS.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 31,

ARMORY, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

PROGRAMME.

1. Grand Processional March, "The Silver Trumpets," as played at St. Peter's, Rome...Viviani
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Solo for Clarinet, "Fantasie Brilliante"..........Kontski
Mr. CARL KEGEL.
3. Grand Selection, "Opera Il Crociato"..........Meyerbeer
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
4. Quartet for French Horns, "Kapelle"..........Kreutzer
Messrs. BELZ, LOTZE, ZILM, and ELLER.
5. Chorus from The Creation, "The Heavens are Telling"..........Haydn
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
6. Overture, "Stabat Mater"..........Rossini
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
7. Solo for Cornet, "Sixth Air et Varie"..........De Beriot
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
8. Divertimento, "La Fille de Madame Angot"...Lecocq
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
9. Solo for Saxophone, "Thema and Variations"..Lefebre
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
10. Popular Fantasie, "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle"..........Schott
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

Admission, 50 cents. Concert, 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. CUSHMAN.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.

Miss Charlotte Cushman

WILL READ ON

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 31.
Part 1.—Selections from "As You Like It."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.
Part 1.—Selections from "Merchant of Venice"
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4.
Part 1.—Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

Evening Readings at 8; Morning Readings at 2 P. M. Tickets, with reserved seats, $1; secured seats for any of the single readings, for sale at Steinway Hall from 9 to 4 o'clock daily.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ

THE GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

Will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

For particulars see next Sunday's papers.

E. H. NEYMANN, No. 97 Maiden lane, For the Committee.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next door to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

THIS SELECT and POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of Music, Harmony, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Foreign Languages, by the most eminent professors, at moderate prices.

PUPILS MAY BEGIN at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.

Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TABLEAUS.

BENEFIT OF THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Scenes of real life in India described by MISS BRITTAN.

Chapel of Home for Friendless, No. 29 East 29th st.

SATURDAY MATINEE, 2 o'clock.

TICKETS AT THE DOOR.

THE "WALLACE HOPS," (NINTH,) EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M. GEO. H. WALLACE & SON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHOICE RESERVED seats for Evening and Matinée performances, and all theatres, at Theatre Ticket-Office, Grand Central Hotel

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON HABERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Simon Haberman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW B. CHALMERS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.
ja24-1aw6mS*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON A. EINSTEIN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Aaron A. Einstein, of County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB HAYS, NATHAN FRANKEL, and FREDERICK HAYS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jacob Hays, Nathan Frankel, and Frederick Hays, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1874.

MARIUS MARX, Assignee.
ja31-1aw3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN P. TODD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Benjamin P. Todd, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1873.

JOHN H. PARSONS, Assignee,
ja31-1aw3wS* No. 23 Murray street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 4,461.—In the matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of January, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Reuben W. Howes and Charles A. Macy, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

ja31-1aw3wS* J. NELSON TAPPAN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC TEBRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Isaac Tebrich, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

HERMAN J. LEINKAUF, Assignee.
ja24-1aw3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CRONEY and LORENZO TUTTLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 17th day of January, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George W. Croney and Lorenzo Tuttle, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

ja24-1aw3wS* ABRAHAM LEVY, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1½.

Proprietor..........Mr. [illegible]

Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER.

THIS WEEK.

52d TO 58th

PERFORMANCES.

UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:

Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr. McKee Rankin,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
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SATURDAY, JAN. 24, AT 1:30, NINTH MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.

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Lessee..........J. B. BOOTH

LAST NIGHTS of Adolphe Belot's powerfully-wrought drama of THE FEMME DE FEU! with Mrs. J. B. BOOTH as DIANE BERARD.

Her impersonation of this character has elicited THE HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS of the PRESS and PUBLIC.

ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.

The unrivalled sensation scene of the PHOSPHORESCENT SEA.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 1:30, GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF THE FEMME DE FEU!

Mrs. J. B. BOOTH..........as..........DIANE BERARD

Carriages may be ordered at 10:35.

A NEW PLAY BY ADOLPHE BELOT, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR MRS. J. B. BOOTH, IS IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

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PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

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Tenth week—73d to 80th performance OF FOX'S Wonderful Comic Trick Pantomime.

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G. L. FOX..........as..........HUMPTY DUMPTY

Martens, Rigl Sisters, Mons. Ravel (as Harlequin.)

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ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE VOKES

IN THEIR NAUTICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,

FUN IN A FOG,

PRECEDED BY NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

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LAST MATINEE AT 2. LAST TIMES of the local picture of NIMBLE JIM. LAST NIGHT AT 8.

BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING WITH ABOVE.

The renowned BEDOUIN ARABS; the great Trapeze Artists, the FEELEY BROTHERS; the FRANCESCA SISTERS, SIG. NOVISSIMO; the wonderful gymnast, G. W. ADAMS, GEORGE DUNBAR, &c.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2—YANKEE LOCKE in his great sensation drama of TRUMPS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. KELLOGG.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors

LAST KELLOGG MATINEE.

THIS SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock, FAUST.

Miss KELLOGG..........as..........Marguerite

Mrs. SEGUIN, Mr. HABELMANN, Mr. CARLTON, Mr. PEAKES, Mr. KINROSS, Miss STARBUD. FRANK HOWSON, Conductor.

Admission to all parts of the house, $1; secured seats, $2 and $2 50.

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SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.

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HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

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BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

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TEACHERS.

A LADY OF INTELLECTUAL TASTES AND HABITS desires a home in a refined family, where she can teach English and the natural sciences in [illegible] for board; references. Address TEACHER, No. [illegible] 39th st.

A PARISIAN LADY, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, who has taught ten years, wishes [illegible] French in a school or private family. Address M., care F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

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A LADY OF THOROUGH EDUCATION [illegible]

[illegible]

THE POLICE BOARD.

[illegible] ABOUT THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU FRAUDS.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS SAY ABOUT THE ANONYMOUS LETTER—THE DEPARTMENT CORRUPT—WILL THERE BE A LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION?

The extraordinary letter which was published in THE TIMES yesterday morning, addressed to Controller Green, and signed a "Tax-payer," charges Commissioners Smith, Gardner, and Charlick with forming a "ring" in the Police Board, is likely after all to end in nothing. The accused Commissioners have doubtless, to their own satisfaction, traced the letter to their brother Commissioner, Mr. Russell, and he as stoutly denies that he ever wrote it, or that he was privy to the fact of anybody else having written it. The expert employed in the matter compared the letter with one signed "John W. Russell," addressed to Mr. Laimbeer, and with another letter admittedly written by Mr. Russell to Mayor Havemeyer, after the document, the subject of the inquiry, had been submitted to a committee of the Police Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Gardner, and Duryee. The result of his comparison is, that he declares the three letters to have been written by the one person, and has submitted an exhaustive report on the subject. This report, as well as all the papers in the matter, are now in the hands of Commissioner Charlick, and so the affair is likely to rest, as the board do not propose taking any further action. Yesterday a TIMES reporter had an interview with Commissioners Smith, Gardner, and Russell in reference to the affair. Commissioner Smith states that Mr. Russell has admitted the letter written to Mr. Laimbeer, and that Mr. Laimbeer informed the board that a few days after he received that document Mr. Russell called on him, and conversed with him on the subject matter of its contents. This is, however, reconcilable with the statement of Mr. Russell, who admits the letter to the extent of its authorship or composition; but denies that it is in his handwriting. Commissioner Gardner says that he has heard nothing of the board intending to proceed any further in reference to the obnoxious letter; that he, as an individual, does not intend to take any steps, and that as such he claims no right to sit in judgment on his brother Commissioner. If the subject came up in the board, however, he would express his opinions. The charges in the letter he characterizes as false, and in reference to the statement that a responsible party stands ready to pay $30,000 into the City Treasury if they would dump on his property, which is more convenient, such a course, besides, being less costly than by sending the dumpings to the property of Mr. Charlick, he says that offer was only received on the 22d January, and that the matter is at present the subject of negotiation. He adds that when the filling in was forbidden in Brooklyn the board asked from Mr. Charlick the privilege of dumping on his property, that he gave them that permission, and that they continued to dump there until the Board of Health intervened and prevented them. He thinks the entire matter has a good deal to do with the publication of an interview between a TIMES reporter and Senator Ledwith, in which the latter said that certain statements in reference to the Street Cleaning Department had been made to him by a Police Commissioner. When the matter was made public, the question was raised as to who the Commissioner could be. "That's Russell," said Charlick, and, with the view of getting at the bottom of the affair, a letter was prepared, addressed to Commissioner Charlick, denying, on the part of the Commissioners whose signatures appeared to it, that they had made to Senator Ledwith the statements reported in the interview. This document was signed by Commissioners Gardner and Smith, but Commissioner Russell, although he verbally denied having made the statements to Senator Ledwith, refused to sign it. The above version of this particular transaction tallies pretty closely with that given by Mr. Russell. Mr. Gardner, in conclusion, says that the matter now stands in this way: The expert says that the three letters submitted to him (that to the Mayor being admittedly written by Mr. Russell) are all in the one handwriting, and Mr. Russell emphatically denies that he wrote the letter to the Controller signed "a Tax-yer." "Mr. Russell," added Commissioner Gardner, "ought to know as well as the expert."

Commissioner Russell's denial of having written the letter is very emphatic. He says: "I did not write the letter to Mr. Green, and if any one wrote it, it was unknown to me." He then states that the letter to Mr. Laimbeer, although authorized by him, and his composition, was not actually in his handwriting. He was very busy at the time, and the letter was written by a copyist whom he cannot now call to mind. If the person who actually wrote that letter to Mr. Laimbeer had written also the letter to the Controller it was without his knowledge, and he could not be held responsible for his acts. That letter to Mr. Laimbeer not having been actually written by him, he submitted that a comparison between it and the letter signed a "Tax-payer," could be no test in fixing upon him the responsibility of the latter. In reference to the letter which he admits having written to the Mayor in comparison with the letter to the Controller, he takes issue with the expert and denies the similarity of the two handwritings. He says that the handwriting in his letter to the Mayor is but very indifferent, while the other is in a clear, bold, and good hand. He further states that the whole of this affair arises from the animus of Mr. Charlick toward him in consequence of his having refused to sign the letter containing the denial of having made to Senator Ledwith the statements published in the report of the interview with a TIMES reporter that Commissioner Duryee also refused to sign that letter, and that although refusing to sign that document, which was addressed to Mr. Charlick, he had pledged his word of honor that he had not made the statements, and had referred Mr. Charlick to Senator Ledwith, who, he said, would doubtless communicate to him the name of the Commissioner alluded to. Commissioner Russell is very sensitive about his honor being impeached in this manner, and says that he has been in business for forty years, and that his word has never been doubted. In conclusion, he said that he is willing to have the most strict investigation, if the interests of the City should require it, and that Commissioner Charlick can not intimidate him by any threatened investigation by the Mayor, Governor, or anyone in authority.

Mayor Havemeyer, when questioned as to what course he should pursue in relation to the anonymous letter, replied that he would take no action on the matter until charges were preferred against Mr. Russell. Mr. Russell's term of office will expire in a few months, and it is possible that he may be allowed to retain his position until the end of his [illegible]. The letters were submitted to the Mayor some weeks ago by Mr. Charlick, but he declined to give his views for publication.

This last development in relation to the frauds and corrupt practices in the Bureau of Street Cleaning has attracted considerable attention on the part of the public. There is a growing impression that the hydra of municipal corruption, whose head was the Tammany Hall "ring," was possessed of the fabled power of vitality in all its parts, and that its living tail still survives in the catacombs of the marble palace in Mulberry street. The letter signed "Tax-payer," above alluded to, has had a surprising effect in stimulating this belief, and while many persons express themselves as opposed to the principle of anonymous accusations, they are willing to concede that, in this case, that is a secondary consideration, the first being, "does that letter state facts?" Yesterday a positive feeling prevailed to the effect that a legislative investigating committee is needed in New-York to look after the irregularities in the Department of Police, and effect a reorganization of that body, which is at present an anomaly among existing metropolitan commissions. It is, in fact, a board composed of but three members, though nominally it embraces five, and a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee assured a TIMES reporter yesterday that meetings of the Board of Police are frequently held without any notification whatever being extended to Commissioners Russell and Duryee. Messrs. Charlick, Smith, and Gardner monopolize all the legislative and executive power of the board.

In reference to the Bureau of Street Cleaning, some remarkable statements were made yesterday to the reporter by parties who express themselves as being perfectly ready to go before any authorized committee of investigation and testify to all the facts within their knowledge. "And," said one of the gentlemen, "I am not only willing to tell all I know, but I can find scores of witnesses for such an inquiry." A brother of a well-known down-town politician was introduced to the reporter, with the remark:

"You were on the dumping-grounds, Billy. How long were you there?"

"I was there about eight or nine months. You see, I wasn't there straight along for that time, but I made that much time altogether; although I never went near the dumps. I knew things were rotten, and I piped the thing off, and when I knew how things were I went right up to the Bureau and said I wanted to be put on the rolls. They thought I had no 'pull,' and gave me a cold shoulder, but I said I didn't want any of their —— nonsense; that if I wasn't put on, I'd bust up the whole concern. I gave 'em an idea of what I'd been doing, and what I had found out, and of course I was put on. Well, that run along all right, but after a couple of months they began talking about 'reduction of the force,' and dropped me off the rolls. They thought I'd take it and keep quiet, but I went up and told them they had no business to drop me. They asked me what I meant, and says I, 'You know exactly what I mean. I got to go back there, or I'll show up this whole —— concern.' Well, of course they put me on again, and they dropped me again, from time to time, but whenever I say I must have it, they got to put me on. They know I've got 'em where they can't stand a minute."

"Are you on the dumps now?" asked the reporter.

"No, not just now, but I've been attending to something else. I'm going up again to see them in a few days, and I'll go right back on the rolls again. They can't refuse anybody that knows what I do. You know I'm not the only one. You know, Phil.," nudging his friend, "that I got five or six men on myself by just telling them what I know. They [illegible] up and had no trouble about it. One of them, [illegible] ——, got two men on besides himself. Un-[illegible]," addressing the reporter, "I don't think this is right. But then, it's done, and these and other people are making money on it every day, and the whole thing is rotten to the core, and I'm only looking after myself and now and then a friend. If there wasn't something wrong up there I couldn't do it."

At the termination of this extraordinary statement, the reporter ascertained from other sources a variety of information, all of which was gleaned from men at present employed in subordinate capacities under the Department of Police in its Bureau of Street-cleaning. It appears that John L. Brown, who succeeded to the street-cleaning contract after Whiting, was compelled, by the terms of his agreement, to pay the City $80,000 per year for the single item of manure, and it is said by those who were in his employ that he thus derived a large profit himself from the sales. At present the manure and, in fact, all the other matter collected at the dumps drops into the perquisite basket of the functionaries. The Controller's accounts do not show any City revenue whatever as being derived from the sale of material gathered from the public scavengering and refuse heaps. But, in addition to the manure, there are the rags, the bones, old metals, and large quantities of garbage that always find ready purchasers, the latter being valuable in the manufacture of patent fertilizers. According to the statement of men who have been in the business of street cleaning, these latter items aggregate a revenue of over $500 per month at the dumps, all of which is divided among the functionaries who control the bureau and its laboring forces. Just before the late election the cartmen were assessed $25 each for their subscription to the fund to carry the department through, and most of the street-sweepers and other laborers are taxed $5 each. Then it is a fact within the knowledge of hundreds of people that just prior to the election and for a short time afterward, there were large numbers of men put on the list of street-sweepers who did not work, and who were not expected to work, but simply drew their pay and attended to the politics of their respective wards. This is a positive fact, that these men were so enrolled on the public pay-lists, with the explicit understanding that they came not to work. When these men are paid off they are, like all the rest of the laborers under the bureau, not permitted to see the books, and, as the present paying-off system of the institution is managed, there never was a finer chance for wholesale fraud. As the employe never sees the books, save at a distance, and even then does not sign any receipt for his pay, the coast is clear for any amount of fraud which the Superintendent and his paymaster may choose to perpetrate. Paymaster John B. Greene signs all the receipts himself on the books, the laborer merely touching the pen, while Superintendent Thorne tosses the laborer his money inclosed in an envelope. It is true that comparatively few perhaps of the sweepers and cartmen can write their names, but they never get the chance, even if they can do so. If there happened to be 500 men on the rolls of a single district, who are actually employed, the books may contain the names of 600, and the receipting signatures might appear (in the handwriting of the paymaster) for any one of the 600. Of course it would not be of much consequence that the other 100 men never called for their little envelopes—they could be put away safely until the men do call. Again, under the rules, the cartmen are expected to carry away all refuse found in the streets, or in garbage-boxes or ash-barrels. Under such circumstances all the débris left by builder may be carried away at the public expense, while it was formerly, under the private contract system, made obligatory upon builders and excavating contractors to clear away all their own refuse. On the other hand, many large business houses find that if they put out five or six barrels of ashes and ordinary refuse, they are obliged to "fix things" with the foreman of the ward so as to have the rubbish removed promptly. Of course they prefer to do this in most cases, instead of going to the trouble of insisting upon its removal. As to the large hotels, they are a source of considerable interest among the foremen, for the reason that there are valuable spoils among their garbage, and they usually pay a stipend for its prompt removal besides. Not infrequently hotels cause serious disputes among foremen, each insisting that the plunder is within his jurisdiction.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

In the absence of Mr. Beecher, the prayer-meeting was conducted last evening at Plymouth Church by Dr. Edward Beecher, who delivered an impressive discourse at the close of the services. The business of the adjourned annual meeting was then proceeded with, Mr. Edgerton presiding, and some important additions to the rules relating to church discipline were made. In view of the recent disputes which have arisen in connection with the method of censuring members, and the proper action to be taken in such cases, it has been deemed advisable to make the rules of the Church more explicit on this point. Rule 4 of the old manual, which relates to matters of discipline, was liable to misconstruction, and in order to facilitate all future examinations in this respect, an amendment was made, which defines the mode of procedure in such cases. No member of the Church can be censured except the charges are made in conformity with the provisions of this rule, which states that complaints must be made in writing, either to the Examining Committee or to the whole Church. If the complaint is made to the Examining Committee the facts must first be investigated by it as far as to determine whether there is reasonable probability that the charge can be sustained by proof. If the complaint is made to the Church it may order a similar investigation by the Examining Committee, or by a special committee before deciding to proceed. If the Examining Committee or the Church decides to proceed with the case, the clerk of the church must use due diligence to forward a copy of the complaint to the accused, and, if practicable, give him personal notice of the time and place of hearing. The accused must also in all cases when a trial has been decided on, have a full opportunity to be heard in his own defence. It is provided that the Church may refer any case of discipline to a committee to hear the evidence and report its opinion in the whole case or any part thereof. The accused is entitled, at his first appearance before the Examining Committee, to require the committee to submit to the Church the question as to whether the complaint shall be taken out of the hands of the committee for trial. The proceedings in all cases are to be kept private, until the investigation has been completed, and even then no report can be made unless the charge has been sustained.

It is also provided that no member of a committee can vote upon its final report in cases of discipline unless he has heard or read the evidence and arguments in the case. In conclusion it is laid down that final censure can be inflicted only by the Church, and by the concurrence of two-thirds of all present. When the evidence is taken by a committee the Church is not bound to hear evidence on either side. These amendments, it is believed, will facilitate the settlement of disputes on this subject in future. Other alterations were made in the rules, which related merely to routine affairs.

THE LATE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Committee on Contested Seats of the new Republican Central Committee met last evening, at Republican Hall, to hear testimony concerning the primary election in the Fifteenth Assembly District, Dec. 2, 1873. The ticket certified to as duly elected by the Inspectors is headed by Wm. S. Murray for President of the District Association, and bears the names of Messrs. H. A. Whitfield, Wm. Steitzler, John Dolan, Alexander Caruth, Jr., Judge Hettrick, Martin L. Rouse, David S. Baker, Adolphus Hoffstadt, and John J. Jenny, for delegates to the Central Committee. The candidates of the contestants were: For President of the Association, Dr. Hiram A. Pooler, and for delegates to the Central Committee, Messrs. H. D. Lapaugh, H. G. Leask, Louis F. Post, John J. Pollock, H. Gledhill, R. Kromm, James A. Ross, Moses Goodkind, and Hugh Turner. The contestants claim that the primary was "packed" by the friends of Murray, and that legitimate voters were delayed in their efforts to vote. They allege that men from other districts of the City, or who were not members of the association, and a number of Democrats, voted by the aid of the Murray party, and that the election was irregular and fraudulent.

Mr. Post appeared for the contestants last evening, and Mr. Hettrick for the defense. A vast amount of testimony was taken from witnesses for both parties, and the examination, although somewhat long and tedious, was characterized by great good humor on the part of all concerned. The committee adjourned without making any decision.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Gibbon, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Col. G. W. Schofield, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. W. P. Blake, of Yale College, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Prof. C. M. Mead, of Andover Seminary, is at the Everett House.

Gen. Harry Bingham, of New-Hampshire, and Frank Moore, of Paris, are at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, and Ex-Lieut. Gov. William Bross, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and Joseph Price, General Manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, and Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge C. T. Sherman, of Ohio, and J. F. Joy, of Detroit, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth and Gen. W. L. McMillen, of Louisiana; Senator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse, and Hon. H. O. Chesebro, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CIVIL JUSTICES COURT IN THE NEW DISTRICT.

The selection of the hall over the Wallack House, in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, Twenty-third Ward, North New-York, for the trial of civil cases in the new district, comprising the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, does not give satisfaction, being the extreme southern boundary of the district. The residents of King's Bridge and West Farms consider it a very one-sided affair, and calculated to put them to great inconvenience, especially the citizens of King's Bridge.

THE FREE-THINKERS.

MASS-MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE ACTION OF THE POLICE ON JAN. 13, AT TOMPKINS SQUARE, CONDEMNED—ADDRESSES BY MR. JOHN SWINTON AND OTHERS.

Numerically considered, the demonstration held at the Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the Free-Thinkers' Association, was a signal success. The vast auditorium, aisles, and corridors were crowded almost to suffocation, and thousands who were unable to obtain even standing room, were compelled to return to their homes. The readers of THE TIMES will remember the failure of the attempt made by the German Free-thinkers' Association to hold a public meeting a week ago, with the object of protesting against the action of the Police respecting the recent demonstration in Tompkins square, and their failure in that instance appeared to have stimulated the leaders of the association to greater activity. The German society called the New-York Turnverein aided them in their efforts, and the result was the large demonstration last evening. The absence of all uniformed policemen was an unusual and a noticeable feature in the proceedings, but it was well understood that the detectives attached to the Central Station, and all detectives connected with the various wards, were scattered through the hall. A large force of Police was also within convenient distance should any emergency arise where their services would be required. The platform was completely filled, but there was not a single gentleman of recognized ability or social standing. Precisely at 8 o'clock the meeting was organized, under the Presidency of Dr. Lilienthal, who, in a brief address, recapitulated the various events and occurrences resulting in the agitation which led to the present demonstration, the object of which, he said, was to assert one of the most important rights of American citizens, which has been grossly violated by the authorities.

The first speaker was Dr. Emil Hoeber, who, in violent terms, condemned the course of the Police authorities in regard to the recent demonstrations by the working men at Tompkins square, and subsequently by the Free-thinkers' Union at the New-York Assembly Rooms. The only protection they needed was protection against the Police. If that protection were given, they had all they required. It was, he said, necessary to protest against "the brutality of the Police." The promoters of the meeting had not been disappointed in their hope that the Germans at large would stand by them on this occasion, not that they regarded this as a favor, but it was to be looked upon as an evidence of the recognition of the importance of the occasion. They were assembled to protest against a libelous press—against the libels and slanders by a certain portion of the press of New-York; against the nonsense and twaddle about Communism and the Internationals. The speaker ridiculed in severe terms the pretended fears of a working men's revolution. This humbug had been exploded by the sound sense of the Germans of New-York. The speaker warned the press to refrain from defending such brutality as had been committed by the Police, and condemned the action of the newspapers in upholding them. This Republic had been established a hundred years ago under favorable auspices; but, under the present state of affairs, it was situated as if placed on a volcano—a state of affairs which makes many rich and consigns hundreds of thousands to permanent poverty. There must, sooner or later, be a change in this respect. As to how such a change could be effected there was a diversity of opinions. The Internationals, he said, think they have solved the problem. Why should not they be heard, and allowed to state what they have to say on the subject? [Applause.] What they wanted was, to examine their propositions without the interference of the Police. [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of Dr. Hoeber's speech the Chairman introduced Mr. John Swinton as the next speaker, who he said was the only English-speaking American who had taken a lively and earnest interest in the matter. Mr. Swinton said: "I have emerged from the obscurity to which I shall presently return because it seems to me that popular rights have been violently assailed. The guarantees of public liberty have been invaded; the Constitution, laws, and fundamental principles of our American political system have been threatened with assassination by the authorities of this City. The action of the Board of Police in this matter was illegal and felonious. The conduct of the Police was cruel, shameful, and shocking. It was an outrage on liberty, law, order, decency, and human misery, and if the people do not hold the guilty parties to their proper responsibility, if they do not unite in the maintenance of their rights, if they do not resolutely assert their power against this usurpation, these parties will go still further, will grow yet more domineering and insolent, will add one usurpation to another, will restrict popular rights on this side, until at last public liberty shall be subverted. This may seem extravagant enough to those who have never watched how peoples lose their freedom and how despotisms are set up. If they can prohibit any peaceful assemblage of the people, if they can interfere with meetings for the proclamation or propagation of any sort of ideas, even though they be called "Communism," if they can restrict the orderly freedom of speech in any direction whatever, they can by the same token interfere with every meeting and abolish our freedom of speech. The rights of one are the rights of all, and the oppression of any man is a wrong against every man. Let them be confronted at their first attempt. I mean their first attempt in this connection, for the battle of freedom of speech in this country in the matter of slavery and emancipation was as hard in its time as this one can be. Twenty years ago "Abolitionist" sounded as terrible as the word Communist does to-day, and abolition meetings were squelched with authority or without it. Let us not wait in this case till our tongues are tied and our hands are manacled. Let us not lie supine till our chains are forged, but let the forgers be warned and thwarted in advance. It is not necessary to recount the successive attempts of the unemployed working men to make a public demonstration of their case, and the struggles of the authorities to prevent it. At last came the Tompkins square affair, with all its cruelty, infamous and not to be forgotten. I saw the wretched masses who gathered there, and it seemed to me that only men utterly dehumanized could have acted toward them as our authorities did. The victims were taken before a Judge who accused them of Communism, and "bully-ragged" them as though the accusation were equivalent to a conviction—as though the belief in Communism were a crime which must be suppressed by force, as though here was a subject about which there would be liberty neither of opinion of speech nor of assembly. Then came the attempt of the sympathizers of these suppressed people to enter a protest at a meeting in the Assembly Rooms, but here again the Police interfered, menaced the proprietor of the house, and frightened him so that he violated his contract for its rental. Now, at last, by the courageous gentlemen who have got up this vast demonstration, the first point is won. The right of meeting is here and now proclaimed. The right of unrestricted discussion of any question, political, social, or moral, asserted; it is a grand point gained. It must be followed up until there shall be no further question about it. This fundamental right must be established in law and in fact; those who violated it must be given to understand that they cannot thus act with impunity. The people are supposed to rule in this country, and the machinery of administration has not yet got out of their control. It is a farce and a fraud to say that the peace of the community was endangered. There certainly was no danger of disturbance at the proposed meeting in the Assembly Rooms which the Police had the audacity to interfere with. Those who suppressed the attempted meetings were catering to the prejudices of what are called the moneyed classes, who have become alarmed at what they call the lower classes. The power of money has become supreme over everything. It has secured for the classes who control it all the special privileges and special legislation which it needs to secure its complete denomination. This power was not destroyed when Tweed fell. It took on new shapes, and works in other ways. This power must be kept in check; it must be broken or it will utterly crush the people. There must be no violence in the assertion of popular rights; the people have other ways of gaining their ends. Law is the first argument and the last appeal in this country, but the freedom of speech and of meeting must be maintained. You have doubtless heard of the troubles of the "levelers" in England at the beginning of this century. The word "leveler" was infinitely more terrible to the English aristocracy than the word communist ever can be in this country. You have heard of the troubles of the English Chartists a quarter of a century since, and their formidable demonstrations in London and elsewhere. The word chartist was terrible as death. You have heard of the great movement of the working men in London, under Bradlaugh, a few years ago. He was forbidden to hold his meetings in Hyde Park; but he went there at the appointed time with 100,000 men at his back, and all I need say is he held his meeting; he took down the railings, saluted the Police, and was not disturbed. I am not here to defend the ideas which the Police and editors suppose to be included in the word communist. But I am here to defend the right of propagating them so long as they are peacefully propagated. I am here to say that they cannot be clubbed out of men's heads. In old times the Romans said that the Christians drank blood, and the Police think that the Communists wish to drink human blood. So far as I know, the one party is after such food just as much as the other party was, and no more. The one party proclaims that its principles are what those of the other party were—peace and fraternity. If the Police smashed Communist heads, whose heads did they smash? They smashed the head of Plato, who was a propagator of Communism. They smashed the head of Moses, who taught some of the fundamental doctrines of Communism. They smashed those luminous heads from Plato to St. Simon, which rise in the dark and desolate shores of human misery. But let us have something practical. I propose it be ascertained whether the men we have elected to rule over us approve of the suppression of public meetings and of free speech. I propose that the people of each ward shall inquire of their representatives in the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen whether they approve of it. I propose that the people of each Assembly District shall address their representatives in the Legislature and inquire what are their views on the subject, and that each State Senator and member of Congress from this City be in a like manner addressed, and that he tell his constituents what he thinks about it. Let a similar request be sent to the Presidential candidates, including Conkling, Morton, and Blaine. I propose to ask these gentlemen if they propose such changes in the Constitution, and will authorize and legalize the action of the municipal authorities of this City. This is a great question, and we should know what the great men who seek our votes think about it. And I propose that the proper parties who are our servants be asked to provide for the dissolution of the Police Commission, and the dismissal of the Superintendent, for they have criminally and atrociously attempted to destroy our constitutional rights. All these politicians are cowards when confronted by the people. [Cheers.]

The next speaker introduced was Mrs. Lilienthal the wife of Dr. Lilienthal, the Chairman. She said that she had been an eye witness of the Police outrages at Tompkins square from the windows of her residence, which overlooked the square. She had appeared to speak to the meeting because she felt horrified at the conduct of the Police on that day. There were few persons who ever would have loved this country as she did, but since the 13th of January, 1874, it was different. Live we in a Republic? she asked. As things stand, certainly not. How else could the Police have dared to abuse its powers and to defy the laws—not merely the laws, but the fundamental rights of the people? As long as the Police were employed in ferreting out thieves and burglars, it was not dangerous, it was useful. But since it interferes with the personal rights of our citizens, it was an abomination. [Cheers.] What citizens were those who wanted to meet on Tompkins Square on the 13th of January? They were a portion of positively the best class of our citizens. They were the true tax-payers. They were working men! [Cheers.] They had assembled to ask for work, and for that they were knocked down! [Hisses.] What a condition of affairs was this? The working men build palaces, and they live in wretched tenements and shanties. They weave the finest cloths, and they dress in the coarsest. Should they starve? From her house in Tompkins square she observed everything. When the police told the men to go, they did go, if a chance was given them; but they were charged by the police with their clubs and brutally knocked down! She next, after the occurrences on Tompkins square, procured admittance to the Essex Market Prison to see the prisoners. She described her intense horror at the manner in which she saw these men treated while in prison; her horror of such treatment by a republic of its citizens in the nineteenth century! It was certain that in this case the Police ought to be arraigned for its criminal outrage. [Applause.] The lady finally came to speak of the question of equal rights and women's suffrage, and said, if she never had believed in it before, she would have become convinced of it on the day of the outrages perpetrated on Tompkin's square. [Applause.] The following resolutions were then received and adopted by a unanimous vote:

We, citizens of the City of New-York, in mass-meeting assembled, declare:

Whereas, On Jan. 13, 1874, quiet citizens intended to assemble on Tompkins square;

Whereas, They were fully entitled to hold this meeting according to the rights granted by the Constitution, both of the United States and of the State of New-York;

Whereas, This meeting was frustrated by the illegal action of the New-York Police;

Whereas, Finally, this unlawful dissolution was executed in the most brutal manner, regardless of the life and liberty of our fellow-citizens; therefore be it,

Resolved, That we hereby solemnly protest against the violation of our fundamental rights by the authorities of our City;

That we denounce in the most unequivocal manner the Park Commissioners, for their unwarranted and cowardly compliance with the arbitrary demands of the Police Commissioners;

That we express our indignation at this wholly unjustifiable and brutal proceeding of the Police against those intending to hold the said meeting;

That we deeply and sincerely deplore the unscrupulousness of those of our newspapers who, instead of being true guardians of the liberties of the people, have reported the revolting events, afore mentioned, and the violation of one of the most important fundamental rights, without a word of indignation or warning even;

That we mutually pledge ourselves to oppose in the most decided manner any future violation of our rights;

That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor, the Mayor, the Common Council, the Police Commissioners, the Park Commissioners, and the press.

A letter from the Bloomingdale Turnverein was read by the Secretary, expressive of sympathy with the Free-thinkers' organization in its movement and agitation against the alleged outrages by the Police. The meeting was next addressed by William Gundlach, who, in the course of his remarks, argued that the social Democratic working men's organizations are the best and most efficient elements of reform in social life; therefore, working men of all countries should unite, not merely of one country, but of all countries. [Applause.] Was it not wrong for working men to form international societies? No! Did not the Monarchs and their Governments enter into international engagements to make themselves strong—strong against the working classes? Of course the working men demanded no privileges, but they demanded equal rights. For the rich the Police served as a strong force, even if they wanted to suppress the working men; but when the latter turned out to make an assertion of their rights they were put down by the Police with their clubs. But the time will come when men will be men, and to accomplish these reforms working men of all countries should unite.

The next speaker was Alex. Jones, who, in a brief address, urged the necessity of organization. With organization the working men of all countries would ultimately be successful in effecting the desired reforms.

When this speaker had concluded his remarks, the Chairman stated that of the numerous German societies and organizations of New-York, only two had lent an active support to this movement—the New-York Turnverein and the Vorwaerts Society.

Mr. Kaufmann, the next speaker, said he was a member of one of these societies—of the New-York Turnverein—and proceeded to address the meeting in a strain similar to the preceding speakers.

The concluding address was delivered by Dr. Geran, of Brooklyn. The remarks of this speaker were of a very desultory and rambling character, and a voice finally said: "I move to adjourn." The speaker, however, continued his harangue, accompanying the same with gesticulations and other eccentricities, until he finally subsided and an adjournment took place.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association gave a very pleasant reception last evening at Association Hall, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. The exercises consisted of musical selections, readings, essays, and orations. A debate upon the question, "Does Morality Increase with Civilization?" was well argued by Messrs. William F. Seward and J. Albert Wilson in the affirmative, and Messrs. George H. Fletcher and William H. Sage in the negative. Mr. G. Albert Pinkney, the President of the society, followed with a humorous address. He stated that the society was founded—he didn't exactly remember the year, but was positive the event occurred some time after the discovery of America by Columbus, and previous to the discovery of "Cæsarism" by the "intellectuals" of the New-York *Herald*. Mr. George Q. A. Rose delivered a pleasing essay on "Character," and was followed by Mr. Henry S. Carr in an oration entitled "Wanted!—Individuals." The large audience present manifested its pleasure in the efforts of the entertainers by frequent applause.

YEARLY ESTIMATE FOR PUBLIC PARKS AND SQUARES.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Landscape Architect to the Commissioners of Public Parks, has presented his report to that body, as also the estimates for the ensuing year. For works in Central Park, $639,690 are required; Morningside and Riverside Parks, $300,000 each; other parks, $205,350, and for "miscellaneous account" $100,000—a total of $1,545,040, against which $545,040 is credited under the head of "resources," leaving net estimate of $1,000,000. The report states that the sum of $8,128 73 was paid by the Finance Department during the past year on account of unsettled claims for work on the Battery during Mr. Sweeny's administration. The sum of $15,560 was also paid last year in the settlement of claims for work done on Madison square when Mr. Sweeny was President of the department. The amount expended on Morningside Park last year was but $11,400, although the estimate for 1873 was $100,000. The reduced estimate for Riverside Park last year was $200,000, and the expenditure but $5,000. The miscellaneous account includes the salaries of general officers, coal, nurseries, and other undistributed expenses.

ATTEMPT AT ARSON.

During the investigation made by Fire Marshal Thorne, yesterday, into the cause of a fire which occurred on last Thursday in the lime sheds of Peter Glercen, foot of First street, Brooklyn, it was discovered that preparations had been made to fire a whole block of stores in the vicinity. The wooden sheds in the vicinity of the stores were found to be thoroughly saturated with kerosene-oil. No arrests have yet been made.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 174, amounting to $3,050,599 77; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants eighty-two, amounting to $17,476 93; total number of warrants 256, amounting to $3,068,076 70. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $19,360 97; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $29,526 91; collection of assessments and interest, $16,414 33; market rents and fees, $18; water rents, $560 30; licenses, Mayor's office, $30 25; fees and fines, District Courts, $96 50; board, sales, &c., Department of Public Charities and Correction, $13,738 78.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

The Committee of Nine, constituting the Bureau of Charities, held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon in the building of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, No. 66 Third avenue, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt presiding, and Prof. Charles A. Joy officiating as Secretary. A communication was read from Member of Assembly Joseph Blumenthal expressing great interest in the proceedings of the bureau, and stating that he would forward at once copies of all bills relating to charities and pauperism which might be presented to the Legislature. A very interesting letter was read from Sir Charles Trevelyan, K. C. B., one of the counsel of the Charity Organization Society of London. The following is an extract from his letter: "If, as would appear likely from what we see in the newspapers, there should be a pressure upon you for relief of immediate distress, the distribution of cooked food is the appropriate resource. Indian meal porridge given in portions which cannot be rendered marketable, is a self-acting test of destitution, but the means necessary for the relief of immediate destitution should be carefully kept distinct from those which are intended for the permanent improvement of the condition of the people. So deeply demoralizing is it to enable people to live otherwise than by their own industry, self-denial, and providence, that if even such unattractive means of relief as soup-kitchens are continued beyond the absolute necessity of preventing starvation, they have a strong tendency to perpetuate the evil they were intended to mitigate. As soon as the famine in Ireland was over the soup-kitchens were closed and indoor relief substituted, and the result is that the Irish have become, in less than a single generation, more thrifty than either English or Scotch. In London an opposite policy was adopted, with a very different result." During the past few weeks over 2,000 names of mendicants have been received and recorded in the directory of the Bureau of Charities. Eighty-eight charity societies have responded to the circular of the committee. The Secretary was directed to prepare a note of inquiry to the press in reference to certain societies, the whereabouts of which cannot be ascertained, and which are supposed to be of doubtful character. Mr. James F. Dwight was elected legal adviser and counsel to the bureau. The meeting then adjourned until next Friday.

HARLEM POLICE COURT.

Margaret Leddy, aged thirty, was yesterday arraigned at the Harlem Police Court for the twenty-first time. The present charge against her is preferred by George Buell, starter of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, at the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street Depot, who alleges that while sleeping in his chair the prisoner stole his watch. She was held for trial by Judge Murray in default of $500 bail. The previous arrests of the accused were for offenses ranging from intoxication to larceny from the person. She has been repeatedly committed to the island, but, in a great many instances has been able by some mysterious agency to escape before the expiration of her term of sentence.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; quality mainly poor; market dull; prices weak and not quotably lower; sales of good to choice native Steers at $5 @$5 40; a few lots of extra at $5 80@$6; small bunches of fancy at $6 40; corn-fed Texans, $3 75@$4 15; shipments, 1,800. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market fairly active and firmer; sales of light at $5@$5 40; heavy, $5 20@$5 60; fancy, $5 75@$5 90; shipments, 6,500. Sheep—Receipts, 623; market fairly active at $4 75@$5 62½ for good to extra; shipments, 1,200.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—Sugar—No. 12 D. S., 14½@15 reals ₽ arrobe. Exchange quiet. On the United States 60 days' currency, 72@73 premium; short sight, 75 premium; 60 days' gold, 89@90 premium; short sight, 93@94 premium; on London, 114@115 premium; on Paris, 90@91 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana and Nassau.—Andrew Barstow, J. G. Rodriques, Joseph Fur, Ramon Garcia, Thomas Wright, Capt. Pepper and son, Herbert Hall, Capt. Foster, J. A. Burns, Henry Wenzel, Dr. Mack and servant, David Mack, J. B. Brown, Capt. Blood, Edmond Fewat.

In steam-ship America, from Bremen.—Rosa Aegerter, Jose Dworak, F. Grunthal, Ed. von Buren, P. Fr. Wissel, Zerbert Griggs, J. W. Lindholm, C. Kruger, A. Herbold, Margaretta Kunz, Heinrich Korer, S. Herzfeldt and family.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mitchell Paul, A. L. Burcke, Capt. W. M. Duncan, J. S. Stuart, J. M. Golden, and eleven steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:11 | Sun sets.....5:17 | Moon sets..7:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:55 | Gov. Island..7:44 | Hell Gate...9:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Weybosset, Potter, Cape Hayti, St. Marc, and Port au Prince, New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; Claribel, (Br.,) Wenman, Port au Prince, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships Royal George, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Black Hawk, Baker, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Emily Farnham, Lord, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Sidsjaen, (Norw.,) Wodson, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Zorida, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Johann Mathilda, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Brodrene, (Norw.,) Bae, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Christina, (Br.,) Thompson, St. Jago and Cienfuegos, Jova & Co.; Livingston, (Norw.,) Swenzen, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Julia Beson, (Br.,) Bunne, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Morning Light, Dill, Ponce, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Mary Finck, Dyer, Havana, J. R. Ward & Co.; Martha, Pearson, Aguadilla, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Cato Annetta, (Dutch,) Verberni, Hamburg, C. C. Abel & Co.; Ringleader, (Br.,) Caushaw, Salonica, G. F. Bulley.

Schrs. Lemuel Hall, Tripp, Aspinwall, D. B. Dearborn; Ella, Montgomery, Manzanilla, M. Hunter & Co.; Mary Chilton, Typenich, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Santa Martha, D. De Castro & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Jan. 14 via Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 27 passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 29, at 10 A. M., 164 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same date, at 6 P. M., 84 miles E. of do., passed an Anchor Line steamer do.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodbull, Charleston Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana Jan. 24, via Nassau 26th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Jan. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Dannevig, Havre Jan. 10, with mdse. and 104 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship America, (Ger.,) Russius, Bremen Jan. 14, via Southampton 17th, with mdse. and 39 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans Jan. 22 and South-west Pass 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Gager, New-Orleans Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Ship Triumphant, (new, 2,046 tons,) Libby, of and from Boston, in ballast to Sutton & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark New Republic, (of Quebec,) Reynolds, Montevideo Dec. 2, via Savannah Jan. 22, in ballast, to Salter & Livermore, crossed the equator Dec. 27, in lon. 40. Had fine weather, Dec. 17, lat. 18 10 S., lon. 30 55, spoke brig Susan E. Voorhies, from New-York, for Mauritius.

Bark Magdalena, Griffin, Anyostura 30 ds., and 20 from the Bar, with hides to D. A. De Lima. Left no vessels.

Bark Lizzie Murray, Laurence, Pascagoula, with yellow pine to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Bark Hjlia, (Swed.,) Anderson, Passaracan, Java 15 ds., with sugar to Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Crocket, Messina 47 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Jan. 9, lat. 24 23, lon. 41 19, passed brig Neptune, (Ger.,) 13th, lat. 23 32, lon. 51 22, brig Lizzie W. Virden, (of Tom's River, N. J.,) from Malaga, for New-York, 20 ds. out.

Brig Elvie Allen, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Coombs, Seville via Perth Amboy 35 ds., with cork to Wm. King & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Discharged the cork at Perth Amboy.

Brig N. Stowers, (of Stockton,) Salvage, Aspinwall via Nicaragua 60 ds., with hides, rubber, and cocoa-nuts to Strout Bros.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr. Burdett, Hart, Brooks, Charleston 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 2 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Wm. K. Hinman.

Schr. Maggie Murphy, Allen, Satilla River, Ga., 17 ds., with lumber to Snow & Burgess—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Homan, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Providence.

Schr. Robert Pettis, Baker, Providence.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Carrol, New-Haven.

Schr. Jane Maria, Barker, New-Haven.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. G. G. Burdett, Rodgers, New-Haven.

Schr. Rodney Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Richmond.

Schr. Loon, Hobbs, New-Haven.

Schr. Empire, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Helen Mar, Hannah, Norwalk.

Schr. O. C. Acker, Mead, Stamford.

Schr. Game Cock, Brown, Millstonepoint.

Schr. J. Ayers, Smith, Stamford.

Schr. A. S. Brown, Allen, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sunbeam, Tibbits, Santa Cruz 39 ds., with cochineal and almonds to Yates & Porterfield.

SAILED.—Steam-ship Atlas, for Kingston and Savanilla; barks Beethoven, for Rio Janeiro; brigs Glenora, for Cadiz; Clara Jenkins, for Matanzas; Morning Light, for [illegible]

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E., cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 30.—Arr. brig Adonis, from Santos, for orders.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Sld. for the United States, Lindesnaes, Cremona, Edith, Carmelite, Sjofna, Arthur, Rhea, Magnus Lagabotor, Contessa, Buchatel, Minna, Atlantic, Uller, St. and Northern Queen.

Arr. out from the United States on the 27th inst. Meteor, Regina, Georg, Lady Dufferin, and Goschen.

Arr. out from the United States on the 29th inst. [illegible]

[illegible]

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Guard, from New-York Jan. 20, for Liverpool, arr. this morning.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Jan. 21, arr. here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The White Star United States mail steamer Oceanic sld. for New-York at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Antwerp also sld. hence to-day for New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS

American Manufacturers are invited to consider the following facts and suggestions:

In the first place: The leading jobbing and commission merchants are invariably reluctant to handle new and unknown goods, even when convinced of their merits, and if at all induced to act as agents for their sale, claim so many advantages over the smaller merchants that the manufacturer is compelled to give some form of monopoly to the principal commission merchants; thus one merchant demands that the trade-mark of the manufacturer shall be omitted, and that the name of the seller shall be substituted in its place; another that the goods shall be stamped as though they were imported, inasmuch as he deals largely in imported goods; and a third insists on such a large discount that he shall be enabled to undersell the smaller merchants, and thus at every turn the manufacturer is met with obstacles created by the relation of the commission merchant and the retail dealer.

The prominent retail dealers are also unwilling to purchase goods that are not known, and reasonably urge that no one will ask for them, and thus at last the manufacturer is forced to address the consumer, giving such a description of his wares as will enable the consumer to demand them, and thus the reluctant merchant of yesterday becomes the most enterprising merchant of to-day. Advertising has brought him customers; his rivals hear of it, and straightway announce that they, too, have a full stock, and are prepared to sell at close prices.

The advantages resulting from addressing the public are many, but chiefly as follows:

If the goods have merit the demand will increase steadily.

The manufacturer of goods favorably known can always exact his own terms, and jobbers and commission merchants will be compelled in self-interest to become active and willing agents in his interest, instead of obstacles to his success.

The cost of addressing the public is more than paid for—by the increased sales, and partly from the right of exacting better terms, and for the reason that you greatly aid the jobbing merchant you can reasonably demand the best terms.

There are many disadvantages attending making goods with a fictitious trade-mark to suit customers. It makes the manufacturer a mere workman for the seller, and gives the seller the opportunity of standing between the maker and consumer, and as a natural consequence the manufacturer is always at the mercy of any one who will undertake to supply the retail dealer with the same line of goods at less price; whereas, if the first maker insists on having his own trade-mark on his goods they are sold on their merits, and his rights are respected and appreciated by all concerned.

Manufacturers who will furnish a rough outline of what they want will receive an estimate, by return mail, of the cost, the best means of addressing the public, and the best channels for making their wares known to the business community.

Many years' experience in this special line of business, and constant practice, warrant the undersigned in claiming some value for his experience.

For all other facts address

JOHN MANNING,

Waltham Building, 1 Bond st., N. Y.

REFERENCES.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union square, New-York.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 1 Bond st., New-York.

AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Waltham, Mass.

CHENEY BROTHERS,
Silk Manufacturers, Hartford, Conn.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,
NO. 173 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ÆTNA INS. CO.,
OF HARTFORD.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..........$5,521,049 15

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
of Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL..........$500,000.

Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..........$1,024,478 81

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
of Providence, R. I.

CAPITAL..........$200,000.

NEWPORT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
of Providence, R. I.

CAPITAL..........$200,000.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
of Hartford.

CAPITAL..........$500,000.

Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..........$742,734

JAMES A. ALEXANDER & PECK, AGENTS.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

NOW READY.
"THE COAL TRADE."

A compendium of valuable information relative to coal production, prices, transportation, &c., at home and abroad, with many facts worthy of preservation for future reference. Tonnages, &c., brought down and corrected to the latest dates. By FRED'K E. SAWARD, editor of the *Coal Trade Journal*, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City. Price 50 cents.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE.—CRADLE AND CARRIAGE combined, with patent adjustable canopy. Send stamp for circular to LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, New-York, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Silver Plated Ware,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
FACTORIES—WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

First Premium Awarded by the American Institute, 1873.

Extract from Judges' Report:

"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and we believe in the world. They are FAULTLESS in construction and finish. Awarded a Silver Medal."

"THE PORCELAIN-LINED, DOUBLE-WALLED
ICE PITCHERS
POSSESS ALL
THE QUALITIES THE COMPANY CLAIM, VIZ.
PURITY, LIGHTNESS, AND DURABILITY."

MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Newark, N. J.

Statement, Jan. 1, 1874.

Balance as per statement, Jan. 1, 1873		$25,537,787 58
Received for premiums and annuities during the year	$5,402,158 53	
Received for interest during the year	1,769,251 91	
Total Receipts, 1873	$7,171,410 44	
Paid claims by death and endowm'ts	$1,979,227 24	
Paid surrendered policies	484,042 17	
Paid advertising and printing	72,306 71	
Paid contingent expenses	91,327 49	
Paid postage and exchange	11,667 23	
Paid taxes	95,270 69	
Paid commissions to agents	419,240 51	
Paid physicians' fees	21,778 52	
Paid annuities	1,508 70	
Paid return premiums	$1,798,766 74—4,975,136 00—2,196,274 44	
		$27,734,062 02

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$514,944 02	
Real estate	149,904 10	
United States securities	1,405,500 00	
State, City, and County bonds	7,128,300 00	
Bonds and mortgages	11,430,350 70	
Loans on policies in force	7,016,385 97	
Due for premiums in course of transmission	88,677 23—$27,734,062 02	
Interest due and accrued	584,031 34	
Premiums due and not yet received, on issues principally of December	223,380 18—	807,411 52
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1874, -		$28,541,473 54

Ratio of expenses to income, (excluding taxes,) 8.59 per cent.

The dividend of Return Premiums declared by the Directors in 1873 will be paid to the assured, as their premiums fall due in 1874, in conformity with the rules of the company.

LEWIS C. GROVER, Pres't.
H. N. CONGAR, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Sec'y.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treas.

SAMUEL H. LLOYD,
State Agent Eastern District of New-York.
NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Tenth Annual Report
OF THE
BROOKLYN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1873.

Cash assets, Jan. 1, 1873..........$1,810,812 42

INCOME.

Premiums	$692,588 64		
Interest	162,608 70		
Gains on investments	5,253 81		860,451 15
			$2,671,263 57

PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

Return premiums and surrender values	$108,407 69	
Death losses	147,260 00	
Dividends	68,134 91	
Matured endowments	4,000 00	$327,802 60

GENERAL DISBURSEMENTS.

License fees, taxes, reinsurance, profit and loss, &c.	$44,687 42	
Difference in value of securities between Dec. 31, 1872, and Dec. 31, 1873	24,631 58	
Adjustment of agents' balances	5,756 11—	75,075 0[illegible]
		$402,877 86

EXPENSES.

Commissions	$48,882 59		
Commuted commissions, &c.	24,534 62		
Medical fees	8,060 95		
Salaries	24,802 25		
Printing and advertising	26,242 34		
Rents, furniture, and all other expenses at all agencies	51,265 98	183,788 73	586,666 39
			$2,084,597 18

ASSETS.

Loans on bonds and mortgages secured by property (mostly City) worth $2,730,220	$1,080,829 75	
Cash in bank and on hand	75,000 90	
United States bonds and State stocks	175,463 47	
Brooklyn City bonds	113,120 00	
Call loans	30,700 00	
Loans on policies (the reserve on said policies being at least $1,000,000)	485,588 16	
Premiums in course of collection	10,776 42	
Deferred cash semi-annual and quarterly installments of premiums not due	67,446 74	
Interest accrued, but not due	45,671 74—	$2,084,597 18

ADD.

Agents' balances (secured)	$10,010 00	
Furniture (one-third of cost)	5,000 00	
Commuted commissions	25,000 00	40,100 00
Gross assets		$2,124,697 18

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, being the present cash value of all the policy liabilities of the company	$1,908,102 00	
Losses not yet due	29,200 00	
All other liabilities	4,327 00	$1,941,629 00
Surplus as to policy-holders		$183,068 18

	Policies.	Insurance.
In force Dec. 31, 1872	4,589	$11,967,610 00
In force Dec. 31, 1873	5,182	13,289,963 00
Increase, in force	593	$1,322,353 00

OFFICERS:
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.

Vice President,
WILLIAM H. WALLACE.
Medical Director.
DANIEL AYRES, M. D., LL.D.
Cashier,
WILLIAM DUTCHER.

Secretary,
WILLIAM M. COLE.
Consulting Actuary,
D. P. FACKLER.
Attorney,
AUGUSTUS FORD.

ZERO.—THE REMARKABLY HIGH TEMPERATURES marked by the mercury during the present season has caused some anxiety to be manifested by the consumers of ice relative to the probable tariff to be imposed by the ice companies next Summer. If a given quantity of ice can be made to do double duty by the use of an improved refrigerator, the reports of the present scarcity of ice will be robbed of half their terrors. Mr. ALEXANDER M. LESLEY, of Nos. 224 and 226 West 23d st., the manufacturer of the ZERO REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CHESTS, UPRIGHTS, and COOLERS, claims that the Zeros will save fifty per cent., and that they are so made that the ice is protected from hot air; the drippings retained and drawn from a faucet, the provision-chambers kept dry and sweet, and the principal cause of decay removed. They contain excellent coolers for wine and milk, always ready for use.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.